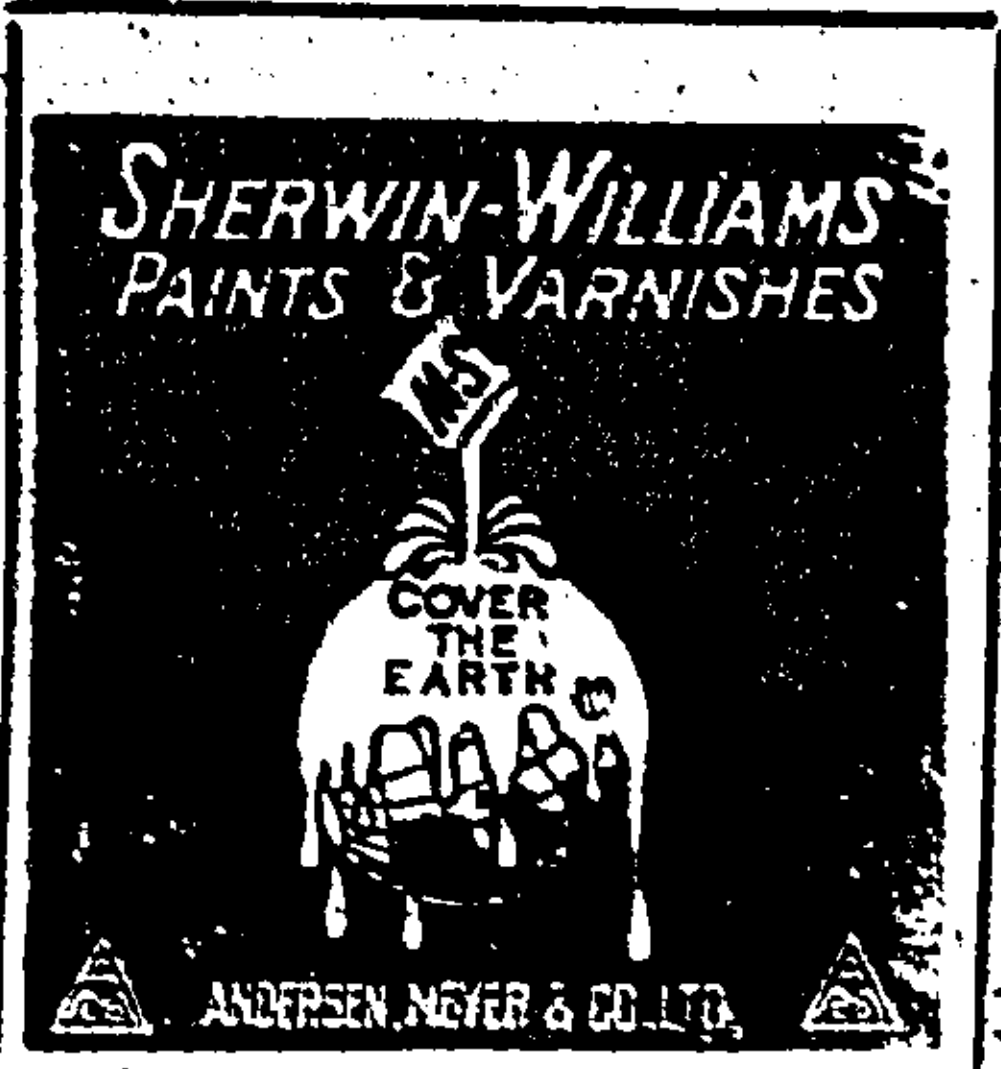




The Hongkong Telegraph



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THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

Ambassadorial Rank Conferred upon American Delegates.

(Reuter's Service.)

Washington, October 31.
The rank of Ambassador has been given to the American delegates to the forthcoming Conference.

Admiral Beatty on Naval Co-operation in the War.

Kansas City, October 31.

Admiral Beatty, addressing the convention of the American Legion, said that comradeship was the great lesson of the war. The spirit which animated the fighters must animate the nations. Referring to the union of the Anglo-American naval forces under his command, Admiral Beatty said that the American sailors absorbed their Admiral's conception of comradeship so thoroughly that in the North Sea operations British ships were as often commanded by an American Admiral as American ships were commanded by British Admirals.

Question of War Debts Not to be Raised.

London, October 31.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Gordon Murray, Sir Robert Horne stated that the Government was not communicating with the American Government in regard to the cancellation of the European war debts. He gathered from the Press that no economic question would be taken up at the Washington Conference, and declared that public discussion of these questions would tend to create rather than allay difficulties.

Policy of "Spheres of Influence" in China Superseded.

London, October 31.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Alfred Yeo, Mr. Harmsworth stated that the policy of spheres of influence in China has been superseded by a policy of international co-operation. Further development of this policy would doubtless be discussed at Washington.

LLOYD'S REGISTER STATISTICS SHOW SLUMP.

More Oil-Burners than Coal-Burners Built.

London, October 31.

The annual report of Lloyd's Register shows that the new tonnage classed by the society during the year ended June 30 decreased by 15 per cent. as compared with the corresponding period of 1919-20. Following the great decrease in new orders during 1920-21, there have been such extensive reductions in the plans submitted to the society in recent months as to indicate an unprecedented slump.

New tonnage included 112 oil-tankers built 1920-21 equal to 18 per cent. of the total tonnage; while 333 new ships, or 58 per cent. were fitted for oil-burning. For the first time in the society's history more oil-burners than coal-burners were built.

BRITISH SPECIAL MISSION TO LHASA.

Tibetans Stated to be Ready for a Treaty.

Calcutta, October 31.

Lord Ronaldshay, Governor of Bengal, the Rajah of Sikkim, Major Bailey, ex-British Agent of the Yangtze, Tibet, met at Pbari Mr. Bell, ex-political officer at Sikkim, who has been at Lhasa for over a year on a special mission clearing up the tangled relations between Tibet, China, and Britain.

According to Mr. Bell's report, the Tibetans now appear anxious to open their country to modern civilisation and willing to enter into a semi-direct treaty with Britain, as they are alarmed at the approach of Bolshevik emissaries towards Tibet through Chinese Turkestan, the deposition of the Hutuktu of Mongolia, and the growth of Soviet influence in Mongolia.

It is reported that Mr. Bell outlined the terms of a treaty which would satisfy the aspirations of the Tibetans for wider intercourse with India and allay their fears of Bolshevik aggression.

THE FRANCO-TURKISH AGREEMENT.

Terms of the Pact.

Paris, October 31.

The Franco-Turkish agreement provides for the immediate restoration of a state of peace between the two nations. All war prisoners are to be released and troops withdrawn on either side to the new boundary. France is to allow the Turkish population complete liberty to follow the Islamic creed and to use the Turkish language; Armenia to be the official language.

The Ottoman dynasty is to remain Turkish property under the Turkish flag.

Ramul Bey, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, has written to M. Franklin Bouillon, the French Plenipotentiary, stating that Turkey sets the greatest hopes on the forthcoming co-operation with France. Turkey asks for French professors for her technical schools.—Havas.

ZACCO AND VANZETTI.

Widespread Ramifications.

Havre, October 31.

A bomb exploded at the house of an architect, Fernando Vendone, doing considerable damage. The police believe that this may be connected with extremists' threats against Major-General Crowder and the United States Legation in connection with the case of Zacco and Vanzetti.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

Hours of Agricultural Work to be Considered.

Geneva, October 31.

The International Labour Conference has approved a joint resolution of the British, Dutch, and Italian Governments that the regulation of hours of agricultural labour be inserted in the agenda of a future session.

PARLIAMENT DEBATES THE IRISH QUESTION.

Motion Disapproving Negotiations.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, October 31.

There was a large attendance in the House of Commons on the occasion of the full-dress debate on the resolution disapproving the Government's action in entering the Irish peace negotiations with Sinn Fein.

Col. Gretton, who led the attack, denied that the resolution was tantamount to a vote of censure, and declared that Irish republicans were gradually ousting the King's Government from Ireland and that the rebels be severely dealt with. The speech evoked frequent cheering.

The Premier, who was assured of the support of the Labour members, the independent Liberals, and the majority of the Coalitionists, strenuously defended the Government in their attempts to exhaust every means to bring about a peaceful settlement consistent with the safety and honour of the British Empire. He said that if the conference broke down—and it might—the first thing the Government would have to do would be to ask the House considerably to strengthen the Crown Forces in Ireland.

Motion Rejected.

London, October 31.

The dissentient Unionist motion was rejected by 439 votes to 43.

U.S. TROOPS ON THE RHINE.

President Against Immediate Withdrawal.

Washington, October 31.

Conferring with Mr. Porter, Chairman of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, President Harding intimated that he is opposed to any resolution providing for the immediate withdrawal of the American troops from the Rhine.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN THE U.S.

Improvement in October.

Washington, October 31.

The Federal Reserve Board's review for October notes distinctly encouraging elements in the general situation, particularly in textiles. It also shows an improvement in the demand for raw wool and cotton goods, but only a limited revival in the iron and steel trades.

THE AMERICAN LEGION.

Brilliant Ceremony.

Kansas City, October 31.

The convention of the American Legion opened brilliantly. Admiral Beatty, M. Jacques, and General Diaz delivered speeches. Marshal Foch, General Pershing, Admiral Coontz, and General Crowder were present.

NON-INTERVENTION IN HUNGARY.

Great Powers Versus Little Entente.

London, October 31.

It is announced that the Little Entente has been informed that the Great Powers will strongly disapprove of active intervention against Hungary at present.

FRANCE'S EX-PRESIDENT IN LONDON.

Paris, October 31.

M. Poincare, the former President, has arrived in London as the guest of London University.

DEATH OF ANTARCTIC EXPLORER.

London, October 31.

The death is announced of Mt. Wallace, the Antarctic explorer.

(Other Telegrams on Page 2.)

LOVE DIAGNOSIS.

Young Woman's Surprising Adventures.

Charming, vivacious Constance Talmadge has in the "Love Expert" now showing at the Coronet Theatre, a delightful medium for her captivating art. As a roguish and mischievous young woman convinced that she can detect an affinity by practising the love theories advanced in a cheap handbook, she is responsible for many surprising and amusing situations. The story is delicious. "The Love Expert" is "Babs" who makes the alarming discovery that she is in love with Jim Winthrop, her father's agent and the fiance of Aunt Emily. Winthrop has been engaged to Emily for six years, but cannot marry her—he has so many relatives to support. Babs has a brilliant idea. She eventually wins Winthrop's love through matching wits.

Ingenuity; but his aunt Cordelia, somewhat deaf and nearsighted, is a problem. Babs has another brilliant idea when her father reproves her for light conduct. He reminds her that a man who compromises a woman must marry her. He would do this himself, like an honourable man. This seals his doom. During a hotel "hop" Babs manages to break Cordelia's specs. She then leads the helpless Cordelia up to Dad's room, steers the half blind lady in, and puts her to bed.

How this surprising young woman ultimately gains her end and marries the man chosen for her by destiny—according to handbook rules—is depicted with a rare sense of the comic. A clever and amusing picture is "The Love Expert."

ACTORS AGAINST AMALGAMATION.

By 369 votes, the Actors' Association have decided against federation with other theatrical trade unions.

MOTOR CASES.

A European's Complaint.

A number of interesting motor cases came up before the Magistrate (Mr. R. E. Lindell) at the Police Court this morning. One of the defendants, a Chinese youth, was charged with reckless driving and with causing an obstruction by leaving his car in a narrow part of Caine Road.

Sergeant Hallam, in evidence, stated that at 4.10 p.m. on the 13th October he was patrolling that part of Bonham Road to the east of the Ying Wah College when the defendant's car came round the corner going west at a speed estimated at 15 miles an hour. The road at the time was filled with children coming out from the school. The defendant did not sound his horn, and disregarded the signal which witness made for him to stop.

In reply to his Worship, Inspector Garrod said that part of the road was within the controlled area where ten miles was the speed limit. The red triangle signal was on the right side of the road as one went west. It was at the foot of the hill just before one came to Pokfulum Road.

Mr. Hall Brutton, who appeared for the defence, said he pleaded guilty to the charge of reckless driving, and the Magistrate imposed a fine of \$20.

In respect of the other charge of causing an obstruction, Sub-inspector Reynolds deposed that at 7.10 p.m. on the 12th October he saw the defendant's car standing in Caine Road at the top of Shing Wong Street. The spot was at the bend just before the Police quarters were reached. The car was drawn close to the retaining wall, and had no lights, though a woman was seated in the rear seat. Witness spoke to her, and she went inside a house, subsequently bringing back a man who told witness that the driver was having his chow.

For about five minutes longer witness left the spot, but as the driver had not then made an appearance, witness ordered a Chinese constable to keep watch and report on the following morning the period for which the car was thus left in the roadway.

Mr. Brutton: The car was drawn into the gutter?—Witness: Quite close to the gutter.

You know the width of the road?—The total width of the road from curve to curve is 24 feet. The actual width of the road, leaving the side channels out, is 18 feet 10 inches.

What is the width of the car?—Inspector Garrod interposed: Five feet six.

I put it to you, that there was left a space of 14 feet 10, if not 15 feet.—Yes.

Ample room for two cars to pass each other, if these should come up?

Witness said that as a matter of fact, two cars were in that section of the road at the time, and because of the obstruction caused by the defendant's car, one of them had to draw up behind it to let the other car pass.

Mr. Brutton submitted that the owner of a car had a right to leave his car outside his house if he so wanted, provided that he left it in the attendance of a person. In this case the defendant lived in that part of the road and left the car standing while he had his meal. He could not very well send it to the garage. The width of a car was five feet and there was ample room for two cars to pass each other. His Worship would probably know that there were roads in the Colony the width of which was considerably less than that, and yet two cars were able to pass each other.

Inspector Garrod said that in the position the car was, other cars going east would be on top of it before it was noticed. If the owner had placed his car further east where the road was wider, there would have been obstruction. That corner was the most dangerous part of the road.

The Magistrate decided that a caution would meet with the case.

ALLEGED INSULTING LANGUAGE.

The question whether or not

as being abusive when it is not accompanied by indecent words was discussed in another motor case in which Harry Kong, a Chinese from Australia, was charged with using abusive language whereby a breach of the peace might have been occasioned. Another charge performed was reckless driving brought in connection with the same incident.

Mr. Webster, who appeared to prosecute, explained that the summonses were to the effect that at Aberdeen on the 13th October the defendant used insulting language to Mr. F. S. Harrison, manager of the South British Insurance Company. Mr. Harrison was returning from Deep Water Bay on the evening of the 13th October. He came into the controlled area outside Aberdeen and throttled down to the proper speed. When he came into that area there was no car visible. When he got into the middle of the area, just half way down the main street of Aberdeen, he heard a car coming up to within four or five yards in his rear hooting incessantly and trying to egg him on. He refused to let his driver go faster. There was a bend to the left just opposite the motor bus garage. There the rear car, which was being driven by the defendant, suddenly shot forward at a much increased speed, at a rate which Mr. Harrison would tell his Worship, was about 20 miles an hour. Mr. Harrison told the defendant that he could not pass him in a controlled area and the latter then spoke back in an offensive manner. Just before leaving the controlled area another car hove in sight going up the hill and the defendant had to pull up, as also did Mr. Harrison. The defendant then asked Mr. Harrison who he was and if he thought he owned the whole road. Other words were used and they were uttered in an offensive way and were very much resented by Mr. Harrison.

The incident then closed. The defendant's car still remained in front. Very soon afterwards just outside the controlled area Inspector Marks came on the scene and was stopped and informed by Mr. Harrison that the defendant had been driving at an excessive speed. Seeing Mr. Harrison make a report the defendant came back again to use further offensive language.

The Magistrate:—Is it all right the defendant used bad language?—Not bad language your Worship, replied Mr. Webster.

What was the language?—The words he used were, "Who are you? You sit there as if you owned the whole road, and would not let anybody pass. I can pass the Governor if I wish." Though the words were not indecent, it was the manner in which they were uttered that was provocative of a breach of the peace.

The defendant on being asked if he had anything to say, said that he was returning from Deep Water Bay. He was behind Mr. Harrison's car and when he reached the Aberdeen Motor Car Garage, his speed was not more than 10 or 11 miles and hour. He passed Mr. Harrison at a fair speed.

His Worship said that that section of the road was within the controlled area and being so, the defendant was driving at an excessive speed if he was driving at the speed of 11 miles as admitted.

The defendant said that his speed was not unreasonably fast. When he passed Mr. Harrison the latter asked him "What business had you to pass me?" to which he replied, "Surely, you have no objection to my passing you." He never used any offensive words.

After evidence had been given by Mr. Harrison, which bore out remarks made by his solicitor, the defendant was questioned by his Worship as to his admission of outting on speed to pass Mr. Harrison in a controlled area. Defendant admitted that he did not know that that section of the road was under control.

His Worship:—If you passed the car within the controlled area then you were breaking the speed limit.

The defendant:—I think again

that he did not own the whole road. I have been driving in Hongkong for five years now, and I have nothing against me yet. For breaking the rule of the road I hope a nominal fine will be inflicted, your Worship.

Mr. Webster, at the conclusion of Inspector Marks' evidence, submitted that a *prima facie* case had been made out. "This question of excessive speed in such an area as Aberdeen must be looked upon as a grave offence. With regard to the summons for using offensive language I do not want to say anything as Mr. Harrison does not wish to press the point."

His Worship: You are prepared to give an apology, I believe, in which case I will withdraw the summons.

The defendant: I want to his office to apologise and he said out of it.

His Worship: I will fine you \$10. It is the usual fine you get for going over the limit. The defendant: I think again

PIRACY.

Standard Oil Boat Robbed.

Our Canton correspondent writes to inform us that a Standard Oil Company's boat on its way to Wuchow with oil was pirated off Pakhoi a week ago.

Although the boat was escorted by the gunboat Sai On, the pirates, to the number of several hundred, attacked with modern firearms. The gunboat was forced to retire, two members of its crew being killed in the fighting. The oil boat, which had about 200 cases of oil on board, was robbed of the whole of its contents, and the pirates got safely away.

LAND SALES.

Yesterday's Prices.

A plot of land, Rural Building Lot No. 195, adjoining Villa Miramere, Pokfulam, with an area of 32,100 square feet, was put up for sale yesterday on the application of Mr. J. H. Sath, the upset price being \$1,925, or 6 cents a square foot. The plot was purchased by Mr. Leung Kih-oh of 10, Des Vaux Road, for \$5,000, or 15 cents a square foot.

Another plot, Rural Building Lot No. 195, with an area of 6,000 square feet, was sold to Messrs. Leigh and Orange for the upset price of \$870.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

Whiteaway's are continuing their Carpet Sale until November 5—Page 3.

The U. S. Public Health Service have removed to the Bank of China Building—Page 4.

Pebottom Brothers are having a Christmas Sale—Page 4.

Mr. S. T. Williamson is setting up business for himself in Union Building—Page 4.

Mr. T. Orton is now General Manager of Moller & Co.—Page 4.

Watson's advertise their Ball Room Wax Powder—Page 6.

The Golf Club have several interesting paragraphs on Page 4.

A capable stenographer seeks position—Page 4.

There is now dancing before and after the pictures at the Kowloon Theatre—Page 12.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on dollar to-day was 2s 9 1/4d.

The Weather.

2 p.m. Barometer—30.07 Temperature—77. Humidity—49.

Lighting-Up Time.

Lighting-up time to-day, 5.46 p.m.

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ASTOR HOUSE TRAGEDY.

Coroner's Enquiry Yesterday.

"We find that the deceased died as the result of wounds inflicted by Mrs. Capdulla, and we are of the opinion that she was of unsound mind at the time."

This was the verdict returned by the Coroner's jury who yesterday enquired into the circumstances attending the death of a timber merchant of the Philippine Islands named L. C. Capdulla.

It will be remembered that at about 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, the 15th August, the deceased was discovered engaged in a terrible struggle with his wife, during the course of which he received a number of severe wounds from which he died shortly afterwards.

The proceedings were conducted by the Coroner (Mr. G. N. Orme) and the jury was composed of Messrs. H. W. Ray (foreman), F. A. Wells and E. B. Raymond.

Mrs. Capdulla, who was not in Court, was represented by Mr. Loo d'Almada.

The Coroner, addressing the jury said it was thought best that an enquiry should be held into the circumstances of the death of the deceased, whose widow was now detained in the Lunatic Asylum. Both Mr. and Mrs. Capdulla were residents of the Philippine Islands. There had been a question as to whether the woman should be sent back and this had been the subject of a communication with the Philippine Government; but in the meantime it was felt that the matter should not be hushed up, but, in fact, should be properly investigated by a jury. The Coroner reminded the jury that they had been called together to give a verdict as to the death of the deceased and the question might arise, though it was not strictly for them to decide, as to the sanity of the woman now in the Asylum.

Slashed with a Razor.
The first witness called was Dr. H. H. Scott, medical officer of the Victoria Mortuary. He stated that on August 14th he made a post-mortem examination of the body of a well-built man about 45 years of age. There was blood all over the chest and abdomen, the left hand and the right upper arm. There was an incised wound about six inches in length extending for an inch and a half below the lobe of the left ear, forward and slightly downward to just beyond the middle line. The wound was nowhere deep, but partially severed the facial vein, which was gaping in the wound. There was a second wound on the right side of the neck behind, three-quarters of an inch in length, extending from an inch and a half to the right of the middle line to just below the right ear. The wound was quite superficial and tapered at each end. The blood vessels of the brain and body generally contained numerous air bubbles. Death was due partially to the hemorrhage but more to the entrance of air into the circulation. There was no doubt that it was the partially severed vein that allowed air to enter into the circulation. The wounds were such as could have been caused by a razor.

In reply to the Coroner, Dr. Scott said that very much force would be required to inflict either of the wounds. They were not very deep and entered no hard structure. That was, of course, if the instrument was sharp. If the instrument had been blunt the wounds would have been jagged, and there was no evidence of that.

Dr. W. B. A. Moore, medical officer in charge of the Lunatic Asylum, deposed that Mrs. Capdulla was admitted to the institution on the 14th August. She was in a very depressed and pathetic state. She would not reply to any questions but kept continually moaning. He saw her daily and although her condition improved he certified her on August 23rd as suffering from insanity. She was still a patient in the Asylum. Her condition had improved steadily since admission but it was normal for such improvement to take place.

Witnessing a \$50 Note.
Marcel A. Vaz, assistant at the Astor House Hotel, stated that Mr. and Mrs. Capdulla arrived on August 5th from Manila. He had known the deceased for 10 years. They were allotted room 21 on the second floor. Mrs. Capdulla kept to her room absolutely and her husband remained with her a good deal. On the 8th August about 5 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Capdulla took his wife to the

French Convent Hospital in a motor car. He continued to stay at the Hotel. He told witness that he came to Hongkong expressly for his wife's health and that he intended to put her in a hospital. She was suffering, he said, from insomnia and unsound mind. On the 12th August at about 11 o'clock Sergt. Carpenter brought Mrs. Capdulla to the Hotel. She was holding a \$50 note in her hand and waving it about. It response to his inquiry she said "I want my husband," or words to that effect. At five minutes past eleven on the 15th he heard cries of "Help" coming from the second floor. He rushed upstairs and saw the deceased holding his wife from the back. He was gripping her wrists. In her left hand was a razor. The deceased was bleeding from a wound on his neck. He asked her what was the matter, and the deceased said "Police, police!" Witness ran downstairs and telephoned for the Police and on returning to the scene found that two boys were holding the woman and endeavouring to take the razor from her hand. Mr. Farrer, of the A.S. Haiching, a guest at the Hotel, was also there. The deceased had collapsed and died shortly afterwards. When Inspector Watt arrived he told witness, who spoke Spanish, to tell Mrs. Capdulla that she would be arrested on suspicion and to caution her not to say anything. In spite of this she said, "He forced me to sign a paper which I did not want to and I stabbed him." She also said "The Doctor gave me an injection which made me lose my head."

Made Strange Faces at Times.
In answer to the Coroner the witness said that he noticed Mrs. Capdulla made strange faces at times. It struck him that she must be of unsound mind. This was during the course of the 24 hours before the tragedy. Until then he did not see much of her.

Mr. Ray, referring to the woman's statement about the paper, said it seemed rather material if there was any such paper. If there was no such paper she was evidently suffering from delusions; but if there was she might not be so mad as would appear.

It was explained that the paper was only an ordinary declaration form which it was necessary to sign before getting a passport visaed.

Replying to Mr. d'Almada, the witness said that the Spanish words the deceased used when referring to his wife's illness literally translated were "a little mad."

Police Sergt. Carpenter, A. 90, deposed that at 9.45 on August 12th he was at the tram shelter at Causeway Bay, where he saw Mrs. Capdulla in a rickshaw. Several Chinese were standing around her. She was offering a \$50 note to them to change. The rickshaw coolie had taken her to Quarry Bay and back. Witness paid the rickshaw coolie. All that Mrs. Capdulla could say was "Astor House" and "Post Office." Her hair was hanging down and her dress was in disorder. He took her on the tram to the Astor House.

The Coroner: And the \$50 note?

Witness: I did not take it away from her. She held it in her hand all the way.

She appeared to you to be quite rational?—She had the appearance of having been down to the bathing beach.

Mentally?—She was rather strange in her manner.

Mr. d'Almada: To use an ordinary term she was off her head?

Witness: I did not notice her much. She kept turning round up the road.

Something More Than Hysteria.
The Coroner said he had not asked for the attendance of the Sister at the French Convent Hospital, because the Sisters did not have a rule like to appear in Court. It was against their rules, he believed. If, however, the jury thought it would help he would summon her. In any case she could only say that when Mrs. Capdulla was under her charge nothing happened there to her knowledge. The deceased got up and the next thing was that she was found by Sergeant Carpenter.

The jury intimated that they did not desire the Sister called.

Dr. Bernardo Souza, of 31 Wyndham Street, stated that he attended Mrs. Capdulla at room 21 at the Astor House Hotel. The deceased told him his wife was nervous and suffering from sleeplessness. He prescribed a mixture of bromide. He noticed that Mrs. Capdulla was lying in a semi-recumbent position and had a peculiar expression on her face.

The Coroner: Did that convey anything definite to you?

The witness replied that he came to the conclusion that she was suffering from something more than hysteria. He called again the following morning and was told that she had hardly had two hours sleep. He gave her an injection of morphia. He was more or less confirmed in his opinion that it was not an ordinary case of hysteria and advised that the Hotel was not a proper place for her. The husband wanted to take her back to Manila.

Room Coolie to the Rescue.
The Coroner: Your opinion was, as you have indicated, that she was of unsound mind?

Dr. Souza: Yes.

Dr. Souza, proceeding, said he was called in again at 11 o'clock. He found the deceased lying on the stairs with a deep cut on the right side of the neck. He was still breathing, but ten minutes later respiration ceased. Later on he was taken to the room where Mrs. Capdulla was sitting. She was asked why she did it, and she said something about her husband wanting her to sign a paper and further that she was suffering from the effects of the injection witness had given her. He attributed that remark to his being in the room at the time.

Chang Chan, a room coolie at the Astor House Hotel, gave evidence of the struggle between the deceased and his wife. About 11 o'clock, he said, he was sitting in the servants' quarters when he heard the deceased call out "Boy, boy." Mrs. Capdulla had a razor in her hand and the deceased was holding her. He (witness) seized the woman's wrists and the bit him. He kept hold of her and called for his folks, and with the help of them and a European they secured the razor.

The Coroner: Did you notice anything about the woman while she was there?

Witness: She appeared to me very quiet and seldom said anything. Wherever the wife went the husband followed.

Inspector Watt's Evidence.
Inspector James John Watt stated that on the 15th August he was in the corridor of the Astor House Hotel when he was notified of what had occurred on the second floor. He went upstairs and found the deceased lying on the staircase near the landing of the same floor. He was bleeding from a long deep wound on the left side of the neck. He was unconscious. Dr. Souza arrived and examined him, but his case was hopeless. He later saw Mrs. Capdulla sitting near a table in the room. She was being watched by Mr. Farrer, chief officer of the A.S. Haiching. He found a razor case on the table. When told by an interpreter that she would be arrested on suspicion she made a statement in Spanish, although warned not to do so. Deceased was only partially dressed and Mrs. Capdulla was sitting in a kimono. He had the body removed to the public mortuary. He later inspected the premises. He found blood stains leading to the verandah, two easy chairs and a lot of cigarette ends. The woman's kimono was saturated with blood at the back of the neck and the man's singlet was saturated in front. Mrs. Capdulla's hands and arms were covered with blood. He took charge of all their belongings. They were evidently people with plenty of money. From enquiries made he gathered that the deceased had booked a single passage to Manila and then cancelled it after his wife returned from Hospital. Half an hour before the tragedy he had been enquiring for two passages.

Of Unsound Mind.
The Coroner: It is quite clear that when she came out he intended to take her home.

The Inspector added that at the Police Station she refused to eat and would not speak. She was sent to the Government Civil Hospital and later to the Asylum.

Mr. Ray: Is there any reason for supposing that she was afraid to go back to Manila?

The Inspector: No reason whatever that we know of. She had relatives there and her sister has been to see her since this affair.

Mr. Ray: Had she been under restraint before?

Mr. d'Almada intimated that he wished to put in certain documents on that subject if the evidence of her insanity was not considered sufficient.

The Coroner asked the jury whether they desired the evidence of Mr. Farrer, who was at sea and would not be in port until Wednesday.

The foreman replied that the jury considered they had sufficient evidence before them on which to base a finding.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

OBITUARY.

London, Oct. 31.

The death is announced of Mr. John Carey Hall, M.C., aged 77 years. [Mr. Hall entered the Consular Service in Japan in 1888 and was Vice-Consul at Yedo (Tokyo). He was Assistant Japanese Secretary to the Legation at Tokyo 1882, and acting Japanese Secretary 1884-86. Two years later he became acting Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court at Shanghai and from 1902 to 1914 was Consul General at Yokohama. He was one of the founders of the China Society, London, and was President of the Asiatic Society of Japan. He received the L.S.O. in 1902 and the C.M.G. in 1912.]

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

Paris, Oct. 30.

M. Briand, with the French delegation, left Le Havre for New York aboard the Lafayette. Before his departure M. Briand expressed confidence in the results of the Conference, stating he will try to assemble all endeavours to bring on a reign of peace.—Havas.

Marshal Foch's Doings.

Washington, Oct. 31.

Marshal Foch placed a wreath on Washington's tomb at Mount Vernon.

THE FRANCO-TURKISH AGREEMENT.

Paris, Oct. 31.

The Government has ratified the Franco-Turkish agreement, which in no way involves questions still outstanding between the Allies and Turkey. It delimitates the frontiers of Cilicia and lays down the regime to be applied to the frontier zone. It transfers to a French Company the Bagdad Railway between Bozanti and Nisibin, simultaneously offering a French group a concession to develop the iron and silver mines of the Harchiche valley, provided fifty per cent of the capital is Turkish.

THE FAR EAST.

Lyons, Oct. 30.

The French Radical Congress has adopted a resolution recommending, regarding the Far East, an active policy of help to the Chinese people by collaboration of France with the Allied nations, especially the United States.—Havas.

UPPER SILESIA.

Paris, Oct. 30.

The Ambassadors' Conference has sent to Berlin a letter urging the lack of justification for the German Government's protests against the Upper Silesia award.—Havas.

BASEBALL.

Huron v. Rizal.

The first of a series of baseball games between the U.S.S. Huron and the U.S.S. Rizal is scheduled for Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, when the American flag-ship and the destroyer which has been operating around Hongkong during the summer will cross bats around Happy Valley. The game will be called promptly at 2 o'clock, in order to clear the field by 4 p.m.

The Huron outfit proved to be one of the fastest aggregations in the Philippines last winter, and was a constant contender for the pennant of the Manila Bay League. Knox, the flag-ship's premier hurler, was a sensation while twirling for Cavite, which team led the League practically all season. He has been pitching winning ball for the Huron in games around Shanghai. Other stars are Seymanski, an all-round athlete, and Roberts and Lamke, hitters of the clean-up type.

The Rizal has been weakened considerably by the loss of three former regulars; but nevertheless are looking forward to tripping up the flag-ship. The two teams will probably play again Sunday and Monday. The line-ups follow:

Huron	Rizal
Prehm	cf Cristostomo
Seymanski	3b Flores
Dougherty	1f Whittemster
Lamke	lf McLaury
Hornet	c Thompson
Knox	2b Murphy
Brenner	ss Villaluz
Roberts	lb Novotny
Draper	p Rapsido
Knox	p

The Coroner, addressing the jury, said there was no doubt but that the death of the deceased was caused by the act of his wife. The Coroner referred to the law on the subject of murder. If the act was premeditated the jury had to find a verdict of murder. They could add any rider they thought fit as to the mental condition of the woman at the time.

The jury retired for a few minutes and on returning into Court returned a verdict that the deceased died as the result of wounds inflicted by Mrs. Capdulla and that they were of opinion that she was of unsound mind at the time she committed her action.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE.

Saiyingpun Old Boys.

The Saiyingpun School Old Boys' (Ho Kom-long) Ambulance Division was inspected by Dr. Sir Eric Stewart Taylor on Sunday morning on the University football ground, which was kindly lent for the occasion. Amongst those present were Lady Taylor, Mr. Ho Kom-long (Patron of the Division), Mr. E. Ralphs (St. John Ambulance Commissioner Overseas), Mr. Morris (Superintendent of the Division) and others interested in Ambulance work. After the inspection the following work was proceeded with:

(1) Squad Drill
(2) Stretcher Drill, (a) in open order; (b) in close order.
(3) Collection of wounded by methods other than stretchers; (a) Freeman's lift; (b) One puttee; (c) Two puttees; (d) Shoulder lift; (e) Two-handed seat.
(4) Collection of wounded with improvised stretchers, (a) Coats and poles; (b) Ropes and puttees.
(5) First Aid work with stretchers etc. (a) Bullet wound in head; (b) Compound fracture of right thigh; (c) Abdominal injury; (d) Compound fracture of left arm.
(6) First Aid work with splints improvised from (a) poles; (b) ropes; (c) bayonets.
(7) Restoration of the apparently drowned.

The Inspecting Officer, in his address to the men, congratulated them on their appearance and expressed his satisfaction and appreciation of the work he had seen.

He advised the men to continue with the Division; not to let their interest abate, but to make the most of the opportunities offered by Mr. Ho Kom-long through the Division. Staff Sergeant James, a M.C., and to carry into their every day life the practical lessons and knowledge they had acquired.

It is noteworthy that this Division was started in 1916 through the generosity of Mr. Ho Kom-long, who has maintained it to the present time; and that the majority of the men on parade have been members since the inception of the Division.

CADET YEOMANRY AFFILIATE
The Imperial Cadet Yeomanry City of London has been affiliated to the H.A.C.

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BOY SCOUTS.

Inauguration Ceremony.

The 7th Hongkong Troop of Boy Scouts (Saiyungpun School Division) held its inauguration ceremony on the University football ground on Sunday afternoon.

Amongst those present were the Rev. G. T. Waldgrave (Commissioner), Mr. Ho Kom-tong (Patron of the Troop), Mr. H. Kom-tong; Mr. A. J. M. Weyman (Secretary of the Association), Mr. E. Ralphs (Inspector of English Schools), Professor and Mrs. Vickers; Mr. Morris (President of the Troop); Mrs. and Miss Morris; Mr. A. T. Hamilton; Mr. Barney (Scoutmaster, Diocesan Boys' School Troop); Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Holt; Mr. A. White (Scoutmaster, Garrison School Troop); Staff-Sergeant Jane (Instructor, Saiyungpun School Ambulance Division); Mr. Williams; Mr. and Mrs. P. K. Kwok; Miss Kwok; Dr. Ma Luk; a large number of University Education Students; the parents and guardians of the Scouts; Staff and Prefects of the Saiyungpun School and numerous others.

The Band of the 2nd Wiltshire Regiment was in attendance and played selections.

Immediately on the arrival of the Commissioner, the Scout general salute was given.

The Commissioner inspected the Troop, after which it "marched past" in line, by patrols, in column, and in fours.

A "display of figures," which was original and exceedingly well executed, evoked loud applause. They were as follows:

(a) 7th H. K. T.—7th Hongkong Troop—The Troop number.

(b) Mr. H. K. T.—Mr. Ho Kom-tong—Patron of the Troop.

(c) S. Y. P.—Saiyungpun—The School name.

(d) Tio Ha Tai Ping—On Earth Universal Peace.

In his address, which was interpreted by the Scoutmaster of the Troop, the Commissioner, the Rev. G. T. Waldgrave, congratulated the boys on their display and earnestness. He thought that they were extremely fortunate in having such a generous patron as Mr. Ho Kom-tong.

He mentioned that while in Yokohama he had seen a troop of Japanese Scouts—one of the "marble" troops it had been his pleasure to watch—led by Chinese Scoutmasters.

The Commissioner urged the boys to keep on smiling and to put into practice daily their promise to do at least one kind of a day and so bring brightness and happiness into the lives of others. He added that this was the first Chinese Troop from which a Scout had been recommended to London for a life-saving badge, and thought that the boy had exhibited the true Scout spirit in not boasting of his achievement but keeping quiet for weeks until the information had filtered through to the Headmaster, who instituted enquiries and brought the matter to the cognizance of the Association. He did not know what the people at home would do, but a recommendation had been made.

The Commissioner added that those who had entered for the swimming badges had exhibited the true Scout spirit too. At the test recently held, the troops were taken in consecutive order and this Troop, being seventh on the list, had to wait until near the end. He had heard no grumbling, but when their troop number was called the twelve entrants were ready. Next he hoped they would be able to enter for the life-saving test. They had a very able leader in A. S. M. Leung Tsiang and he hoped soon to see that every Scout in the Troop had a first class scout badge on his arm. That was what they must strive for.

In distributing the badges the Commissioner explained their significance.

In all this Troop has fifty members, made up as follows: One Scoutmaster, Three Assistant Scoutmasters, Four Patrol Leaders, Forty Two Scouts.

The Scoutmaster, Mr. Leung Yuk-tong, is to be congratulated on the high state of efficiency attained by his Troop.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the party adjourned to the Great Hall at the University, where about 300 sat down to tea.

The thanks of the Troop are due to the Registrar of the University, Mr. N. Tredale Mackintosh, for the great courtesy and kindness which he has extended to the Troop in this and other occasions.

IDENTIFIED AFTER BURIAL. Through the Metropolitan Police using a photograph and description of the body of a man found killed on the railway between Upper Warrington and Wokingham, Surrey, a fortnight ago, the man was identified.

OUR DAILY FASHIONS



Many ruffles and a bustle effect are good for the taffeta frock. If the gown is black, the touch of white lace is chic, so let the frill at the front be white.



The charm of this gown of black crepe is in its simplicity. The slightly full overskirt with the puffing at the hips is exceedingly becoming to the slender figure. Lace cuffs and a matching bib are effective touches.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

British Official Complains of Altered Conditions.

A British member of the Indian Civil Service addresses the following communication to the Times in reference to the transformation of the I.C.S.:

An account of Lord Chelmsford's speech at Winchester reached India by a recent mail. His description of the prospects of a career in the India Civil Service are quite misleading, and the young man who, persuaded by Lord Chelmsford's eloquence, enters that service is doomed to bitter disappointment.

If the speech had been made 20 or 25 years ago it would have been a fair description of the prospects at that time, but Lord Chelmsford ought to know that the service which he described is dead. He himself has helped to kill it. The new service which will take its place and its name will be in most respects widely different from its predecessor. The Indian Civil Service, as we have known it for the last 60 years, was a British service, and the fact that a few Indians of high character and great ability won their way into it did not affect its essentially British character. The new service will contain 48 per cent of Indians. If these Indians were to obtain their appointments by undergoing the same training and passing the same test as their fellow-countrymen in the old service they would be accepted as readily as those were by their British colleagues. Unfortunately, for the first time in its history, a definite number of the appointments in the Indian Civil Service are to be reserved for Indians. The British-born may compete among themselves, if they will, and examination for them may be as stiff as before, but the Indian is to be selected on a lower standard and will not compete with the Englishman. It is inevitable, therefore, that the service as a whole must be to that extent lowered in character. And once we lower the standard of one-half of the service, the standard of the other half must also go down. There will no longer be that keen competition to enter it in future as there has been in the past. The youth of England no longer strive to enter a service which used to be described as the finest in the world. Instead of the pick of our universities we shall get the lower layer—if, indeed, anyone from the universities thinks it worth while to join the new service.

Not only will the personnel of the new service be different from that of the old, its duties will be entirely different. Mr. Montagu himself has admitted in one of his speeches that the new Indian Civil servant will be much less a ruler and much more of a clerk. His functions will be to resemble those of his brother in the Home

Civil Service. He will be stripped of his magisterial authority. He must content himself with collecting or remitting the land revenue, and wrangling with inefficient municipal committees and district boards. Much of his time will probably be spent in preparing material for answers to questions asked by members of the Legislative Council of his province or the Legislative Assembly of India.

One of the joys of the Indian civilian of the days that are past was the camping in the winter season. No longer can he look forward to this, for the new rulers of India—the politically minded who fill the benches of the Council chambers—have the greatest objection to camp life both for themselves and for others, and are determined to abolish (as far as possible) official touring which involves camping. Gone are the happy days when the district officer could combine business with pleasure. He must exchange his seat on a horse for a seat at an office table, and instead of discovering the secrets of administration by direct contact with the people concerned, he must depend for his solution of the problems with which he has to deal on masses of contradictory information contained in stacks of papers which are put up by his subordinates.

Let not the man who, in spite of these new conditions, thinks of entering the service imagine that he will receive compensation for his exile in the form of high pay and quick promotion. Reckoned in terms of cost of living, his pay will be far less than that of his predecessor 20 years ago. The man with Rs. 2,000 per annum is worse off now than was the man who received only Rs. 1,000 per annum then. The joys of polo are not for the young assistant, and the possibility of marriage must be viewed as a pecuniary disaster.

Promotion must be much slower than before. The Indian differs from the Englishman in never seeming to want any leave, and as the number of Indians in the service will be about half the total number the chances of getting acting promotion owing to leave vacancies will be reduced by about half. For permanent promotion the delay will be even greater. In the past most members of the service have retired before the full term of 35 years was finished. The Englishman cannot now afford to retire before his time because he cannot live on his pension. If these conditions continue we may look to his stopping on as long as he can in the future. The Indian never wants to retire. He will hold on as long as he is able, and then he will try to get an extension of service. These conditions must retard promotion. Peculiarly this will make little difference except in the higher ranks, because every member of the service under new rules will have an opponent of the reform.

annual increments of pay according to a time scale. The difference in the work will, however, be great. Every young Englishman bankers after responsibility. With slow promotion it will be long before he gets it.

The Indian civilian's pension of £1,000 per annum may or may not suffice for his wants when he retires 35 years hence. His compulsory saving of 4 per cent of his pay may or may not suffice to pay the debts he has incurred during his service. These things are uncertain at present. All that can be said is that if conditions now are similar to conditions then the answer to both propositions is probably negative.

The rules of the service prevent me from signing my name, and it is right, therefore, that you should know with what authority I make these statements. I am an Indian civilian who has served my time for pension. I have had a happy life in India, and I have had more than I did not expect. I have never been an opponent of the reform.

and I am now doing my best to make these reforms a success. I see clearly that if those reforms are successful the young English administrator who comes to India now will have a very poor time. Unless he is imbued with a truly missionary spirit, unless the faith that is in him is strong enough to enable him to see the distant prospect of the political regeneration of the people, and the ultimate complete independence of the country which is falsely called the brightest jewel in England's Crown, India is not for him. Such is the advice I have given my own son.

There is another side to the picture. The reforms may not be successful. In that case after a nightmare of bloodshed India may return to the peaceful sleep which Mr. Montagu found so pathetic, and from which he is striving to wake her. This alternative, if it happens, may be the young Englishman's opportunity. I do not suppose, however, that Lord Chelmsford is the one to

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	(via Suez or Panama)	
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 31st Oct.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th November, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 19th Nov., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 20th Oct., 1921.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

The Steamer "COAXET"

having arrived from Portland, Ore. via ports, on 28th inst. consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of The Hon Shan Godown Co., Nos. 1 and 2, Dundas Street, Yau-mai, Hongkong, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 p.m. on 2nd Nov., by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after Nov. 3rd will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC S. S. CO.,
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THE ADMIRAL LINE.
5th Floor Union Building.
Hongkong, 29th Oct., 1921.

SCOTS GIRL FOOTBALLERS LOSE.

Fully 16,000 persons watched a match at Aberdeen between a local team of girl footballers and the Dick Kerr eleven from Preston. The latter won by six goals to none. The takings were nearly £800.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

From EUROPE & STRAITS.
The Company's Steamship "KAGA MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon Today.

Goods not cleared by the 4th Nov., 1921, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th Oct., 1921.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

From SOUTH AMERICAN
via SAN FRANCISCO.
HONOLULU AND
JAPAN PORTS.

The Company's Steamship "SEIYU MARU"

The above-named steamer having arrived on Sunday, the 30th October 1921, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer or the Company's Godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk.

Storage will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered after Monday, the 7th November 1921.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the Company's Godown, where same will be examined on Tuesday, the 8th November, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be recognised after the goods have left the steamer or Godown, and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Y. TSUTSUMI.

Manager.

Hongkong, 31st Oct., 1921.

LEGLESS SOLDIER TO LAY FOUNDATION STONE.

John Wilson, an ex-soldier, who lost his legs in the war, is to lay one of the foundation stones for the new hospital wards which are to constitute the Ashington, Northumberland, war memorial.

CROSS FOR PARENTS OF DEAD BOY HERO.

Awards of the Boys' Brigade Cross for heroism have been made to Cyril R. Chamberlain and Frank L. King, of the 1st Exeter Company, Chamberlain sacrificed his own life in attempting to save a comrade from drowning, and the cross is to be presented to his parents.

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CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

The Steamship

"GRACE DOLLAR"

having arrived from New York via Vancouver, B.C. and ports, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd. and stored at consignees' risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns until Monday, October 31st, at 2.30 p.m. when they will be examined by Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke at 2.30 p.m.

Claims will not be accepted unless cargo is so examined by said Surveyors, prior to the above date. All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they will not be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

All goods remaining after Tuesday, Nov. 1st, 1921 will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1921.

GENERAL NEWS.

NATURALIST'S EXPEDITION TO THE FAR EAST.

It is stated that an expedition will leave England towards the end of the year for the Far East under the leadership of Mr. C. Lockart Cottle. The main purpose, it is stated, is to make extensive zoological and museum collections, and a special endeavour will be made to secure first-hand knowledge, with photographs, of the life history of the siamang. For this purpose the party will, if necessary, penetrate unexplored Sumatra. The members of the expedition, about 11 in number, will leave in a small schooner. It is proposed that a cinema operator shall accompany the party.

INSECT PLAGUE.

A Mosquito Mystery.

The prolonged drought has had an extraordinary effect on insect life at home.

Professor Lefroy, of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, an eminent authority on entomology, in a statement to *The Times* said that certain classes of insects had bred more extensively than usual this summer. "The codling moth, for instance," he said, "has had three broods this year, whereas in a cold summer it has one and last year it had two. For that reason this pest of the apple tree has been more serious than usual."

"Another class that has bred excessively, owing to the extreme heat, is the mosquito. Where there are lakes or other large supplies of water the mosquito has become exceedingly abundant owing to the fact that it has had more generations than is ordinarily the case. The same with flies. The house-fly, which breeds in manure, has also been able to breed more rapidly, and is therefore more abundant than in a normal year."

WASPS.

"A further example is the case of wasps. In the early part of summer wasps obtained much insect food for their young, and being now extremely abundant are attacking fruit. The drought has caused wasps to be exceptionally destructive, because, being unable to obtain water or insects during August, it was compelled to get its liquid from fruit, which is quite unusual. I have even, on several occasions, seen wasps drinking at a tap this summer—a thing I have never seen before."

On the other hand, many insects have been largely extinguished owing to the drought preventing the growth of their natural food plant. Many moths lay eggs in summer on weeds which this year have been wiped out by the drought, except along the borders of streams or in unusual circumstances. This applies particularly, from a fruit-grower's point of view to those weeds which are the alternative food plants of the green fly (aphides), which attacks cultivated plants. Nearly every green fly, which is a pest to a cultivated plant, has an alternative food, which is a weed, and to which

it must go, usually, about mid-summer. This year these weeds have been absent, and the green fly is consequently wiped out.

A MIXED BLESSING.

"This appears at first sight to be a benefit, but probably is not. When the green fly is scarce, its natural enemies, which normally keep it in check, are also wiped out. The ladybird beetle, the hover fly, the lace-wing fly, and the parasite, which check the green fly in a normal year, will next year be extraordinarily scarce, and we may anticipate an enormous disturbance in what is known as the balance of life. There will be several years abnormal outbreaks of pests owing to the disturbance in the normal balance. The peculiarity of this year has been that, owing to the dry conditions, it has been a healthy year for everything that could find food. For instance, the codling moth, which has had abundant apples, has had no disease to cope with."

"During this year there have been quite an abnormal number of deaths from either wasp stings or the bites of the brown mosquito (which does not convey malaria) or from the bites of flies which have not been identified. To some extent this has been due to the fact that the heat and dry conditions have led these insects to attack man more freely, but we are ignorant of the reason why the bite of a harmless brown mosquito can cause death within two or three days, when we know that no specific disease such as malaria has been introduced. It is extraordinary that coroners should pass verdicts of 'Accidental death' in such cases without emphasising the need of investigation into the actual cause of death when a healthy person has been bitten by such an insect as a common brown gnat or mosquito. This is a subject which undoubtedly requires investigation, and yet is tacitly accepted as the cause of death in quite frequent cases."

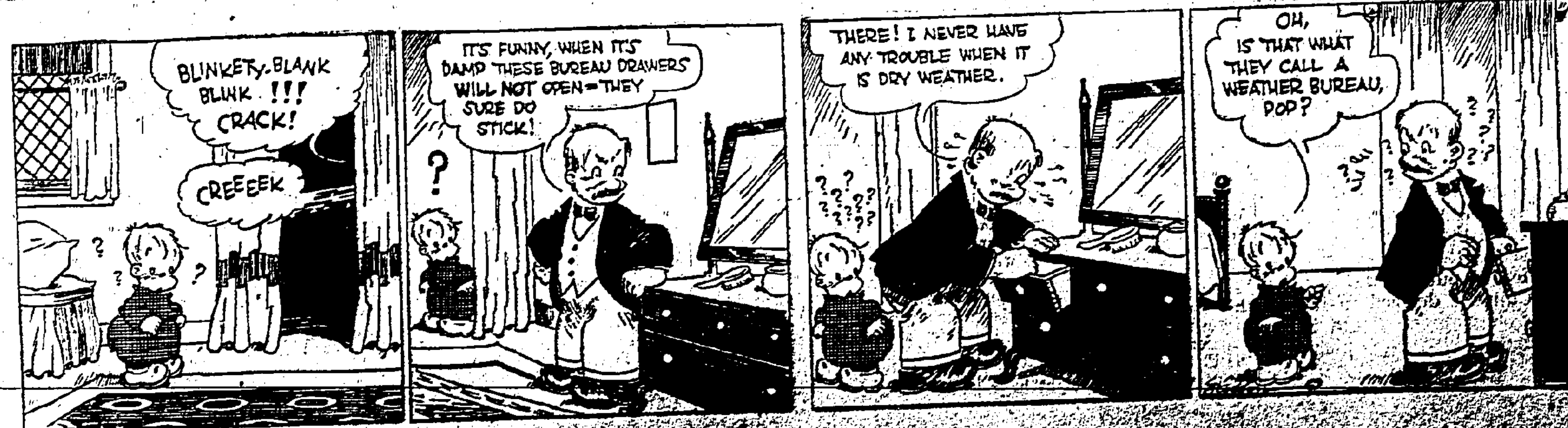
FLOOD SUFFERERS.

A detachment of Chinese Red Cross workers is being sent to the flood districts of Anhui in response to a call, states the Chinese press. Another report states that the North China Famine Relief Committee has allotted \$150,000 for flood relief work in Kiangsu, Anhui and Chakiang.

This is a Sticker for Pop!

BY BLOSSER

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS



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GIVES A FINE SMOOTH SURFACE
FOR DANCING.**

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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshien, Canton, who are our agents there.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1921.

WASHINGTON AND ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Within a few days the sittings of the momentous Washington Conference will have begun and it is but natural that all eyes will be turned to it in the hope that out of its deliberations will come some tangible evidence that the world is prepared to turn its back on wars and all the horrors they spell. America seems to be entering into the Conference in a frank and open spirit. In fact Reuter has told us that the feeling in favour of disarmament has become almost evangelical in its intensity. There have been declarations by her leading politicians hopeful to those who thought at one time that America would seek to dominate the conference and it can be taken for granted that nothing detrimental to the issue will be raised by the nation acting as host to the many delegates.

From France, M. Briand has issued an optimistic message, saying that the gathering together of such a galaxy of the world's leading statesmen augurs well for the future of peace. The old policy used to be to divide interests, the new policy is to unite them all together for the common weal. The British standpoint has been very clearly put and Mr. Lloyd George himself has declared that Britain will fall into line with any general policy adopted. As a matter of fact Britain has, since the war, proceeded farther on the road of disarmament than any other late belligerent country, reducing her standing army and restricting her naval programme to what, to some people, a rather alarming extent. Lord Bryce recently returned home from America after a long visit and very plainly told the people in the Old Country that no amount of explanation seems likely to remove the impression that the Anglo-Japanese treaty is inimical to the peace of the Orient. If that really is so then the renewal of that treaty should be very seriously debated. The view of the Home Government, and the view of ourselves up to now, has been that the treaty is but the continuance of an old friendship and could in no sense be interpreted as anti-American. Implicit assurances have been given on that point, but America still thinks that the effect of the treaty is to make Japan think that she has a comparatively free hand and may adopt policies of aggression on which she would not otherwise embark. The value of the treaty scarcely seems to be worth the risk of a breakdown in the Washington negotiations, and to substitute it by a wider agreement among a group of Powers in which China should be included would do much to clear the air. Our leading British statesmen would do well to ponder the point.

Lord Bryce makes it clear that it is generally believed in America that if Britain and the self-governing dominions, France and America agree to a reduction of armaments Japan cannot venture to stand out and he concludes that the prospects for the success of the conference are held to be distinctly good. All will trust that his lordship's optimism will be justified though we believe that any attempt which is made to settle the armaments question in the Pacific and which leaves outside the question of securing the unification of China is doomed to failure. China's position must come first and foremost and if the Powers will benevolently combine to help China they will the better help themselves.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

The Ceremony at Shamshien.

Saturday marked another red-letter day in the annals of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Only a few months ago a palatial structure was opened at Shamshien in place of the original building, and now the growth of the Corporation's connections has resulted in the erection of a handsome building at Shamshien, the Bank having outgrown the accommodation that has served since the branch was inaugurated in 1909. That this extension should have been decided upon is eminently appropriate, for while Way Fung (as our Chinese friend name the Bank) has been primarily identified with this Colony and Shanghai, its reputation is supreme among the merchants of the republic, and what Chinese merchants are more famous than the Cantonese? It was with Canton that Britain first established trade relations in the days of John Company before the formal opening of the first Treaty ports. As Mr. G. M. Edkins (Chairman of the Court of Directors) said, welcoming the many Chinese merchants who were present among the influential gathering, the Cantonese business men typically represent that great commercial community whose trading ability and probity has been recognised by foreign merchants for a hundred years. The various speakers naturally alluded to the big part played by the Bank in furthering Anglo-Chinese relations, and Canton can boast of a worthy structure for carrying on the tradition. Costing nearly half a million dollars, the four-storied building, which reaches to the maximum altitude allowed by the municipal regulations, makes an impressive addition to the premises in the Central Avenue.

A Veteran's Memories.

At the opening ceremony, and in a subsequent interview, Dr. Wu Ting-fang — that Nestor among China's public men — took occasion to speak of his country's internal conditions, but before he had paid a graceful and appropriate tribute to the Bank's work. Speaking of the wonderful growth of the institution from modest beginnings, the veteran Foreign Minister of the Canton Government asked, "Who has not heard of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank?" and although Hongkong, not London, contains the headquarters of the Corporation, it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that even in the Old Country the fame of the H. & S. B. Co. is second only to that of the Bank of England. Dr. Wu Ting-fang's reminiscences were of altogether uncommon interest, for he knew this Colony more than half a century ago and remembers the Bank being founded. It may not be known to all our readers that Dr. Wu practised in the Courts here in what must be called the long ago. He was, we believe, the first Chinese gentleman to be called to the English Bar. The veteran statesman did not omit to add his tribute to the services of the Bank in cultivating friendship with the Chinese, and in giving us an object lesson on how to carry on banking. With the following passage in his speech everybody will be in agreement: "I hope China will take a lesson from this Bank . . . by drawing other provinces together and so be reunited. This may be the link for doing good to China." The Bank's General Manager, the Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephens, fully reciprocated when he intimated that the Bank would view it as the highest honour to aid in the unification of the country.

B. N. Borneo.

Two or three weeks back Reuter startled us with a sensational cable respecting conditions in British North Borneo. The message was based upon a magazine article by Major E. Alexander Powell, who asserted not only that opium-smoking and gambling were officially encouraged for the sake of revenue, but that imported labourers were held in bondage and recalcitrant ones handed over to the tender mercies of constables recruited from savage tribes. We discredited the allegations, and evidently the British North Borneo Company does not deem them worthy of serious notice, for the *British North Borneo Herald*, published under its auspices, contents itself with characterising the report as "extraordinary" and explaining the nature of the accuser's visit to the territory. Major Powell, it appears, is a retired officer of the U. S. Army, and he paid a flying visit of forty-eight hours

DAY BY DAY.

A MAN'S FATE IS HIS OWN TEMPER: AND ACCORDING TO THAT WILL BE HIS OPINION AS TO THE PARTICULAR MANNER IN WHICH THE COURSE OF EVENTS IS REGULATED. A CONSISTENT MAN BELIEVES IN DESTINY. A CAPRICIOUS MAN IN CHANCE.—*Dorothy.*

There was a clean bill of health in the Colony yesterday.

The Adjutant R.A. has received a few order forms for the "Gunner Magazine" and would be glad to forward a copy to any ex-Gunner who would like to have the Magazine. The annual subscription is 4s.—*Adv.*

Last week's health return shows that there were three non-fatal cases of paratyphoid fever, two non-fatal cases of enteric fever and one non-fatal case of scarlet fever. Four Chinese died from influenza.

For picking the pocket of a Filipino bandman of the U. S. Huron, a Chinese this morning was sent to prison for three months and was ordered to be banished for life on the expiration of his sentence.

A watchman employed at Messrs. Watson's Godown at Connaught Road Central, was at the Police Court this morning convicted of negligence of duty. Last night burglars attempted to rob the premises and actually broke a lock. The defendant was charged on his own admission. A fine of \$20 or 14 days' hard labour was imposed.

The Warwick Comedy Company will open their season at the Theatre Royal on Wednesday next, November 9th, when "The Circle" by W. Somerset Maugham, will be presented. The principal part will be played by Miss Gertrude F. Godart, who was the one-time popular principal of the now defunct Howitt Phillips Company. Plans will open at Moutrie's at 8.30 a.m. on Thursday, November 3rd.

Recent advertisements in the press have informed members of the St. George's Society that they may invite as many guests as they like to the Armistice Night Concert, and the Committee desire members to apply for their tickets at once, so that arrangements for accommodation and refreshment may be made in good time. We are informed that the concert promises to provide an entertaining evening.

Last night Admiral Strauss, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. China Fleet was entertained to dinner by His Excellency the Governor and Lady Stubbs, at which a number of notable residents and officials were present. To-night the Commodore will hold a similar function at his residence, and to-morrow, the Admiral will leave for Canton on a brief visit. He will return during the week-end. The U. S. Huron, on which the Admiral travelled, is due to leave for Manila at the beginning of next week.

One of the most successful photo-plays ever produced by Thomas H. Ince is "A Family Skeleton" in which is featured that popular artist Charles Ray. This five-reel picture had a tremendous success in the States and will be screened at the Hongkong Theatre to-morrow night until Friday. Charlie Chaplin will also be seen in a very funny picture entitled "Shanghai", in addition to which the latest travel picture by Burton Holmes will be shown. At the 7.15 matinee "The Screaming Shadow" will be continued. The new programme is undoubtedly an attractive one.

BADGER TRAPPED.

In a trap set to catch a rabbit, Mr. Owen Morris, Aberdaron, South Carmarvonshire found a full-grown badger. It is 60 years since a badger was seen in the Lleyn Peninsula.

to Sandakan from Manila, this being, seemingly, the extent of his acquaintance with North Borneo. Sir West Ridgway, the Chairman of the Company, who ridiculed the allegations on their appearance, is about to inspect the island, as a result of which Britishers will look for a final refutation of the charges.

SINGAPORE'S BUDGET.

A Big Deficiency.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Singapore, Nov. 1st.

In the Legislative Council, H. E. the Governor gave his annual Budget address. The year's expenditure had exceeded the revenue by 6½ millions. In view of the decline in revenue there had been considerable curtailment in the public works programme. Winding up the review, he said that the trade depression had coloured the whole outlook and it would be folly to attempt speculative remedies. Malaya, let alone the world, could not find a short cut to pre-war prosperity. He was not preaching the gospel of inaction, and the Government was prepared boldly to adopt any policy reasonably promising success, but they must remember that it was the trustee of the whole community and not of one industry. He did not doubt that the Colony had a great future and the Government would do everything it legitimately could to assist a commercial recovery. Already there were signs of improvement.

The Council voted \$100,000 as expenses for the Prince's visit, and \$125,000 for a war memorial. A Bill to raise ten millions sterling on behalf of the F.M.S. was passed.

In introducing the Budget the Colonial Secretary endorsed the Governor's optimism regarding the outlook, and, *inter alia*, strongly refuted the criticisms of the Civil Service salaries and allowances, declaring that the cost of living in Malaya was the highest in the world.

MALAYA'S TRADE DEPRESSION.

The Commission's Report.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Singapore, November 1.

The Trade Depression Commission's report declares that the general trade must be left to right itself. That process has already started in Malaya, but complete recovery must be delayed until the producing industries regain their paying level. Labour conditions and mining leases should be relaxed, and as a last resort the tin export duty should be reduced. Some form of restriction to the output of rubber was necessary, and compensation should be introduced, but only if Ceylon and the Dutch Indies joined in. Three members did not agree with this condition contending that Malaya was able to act independently in the case of restriction. The Government should borrow from London in order to assist estates, and the Secretary of State should be asked to reconsider his decision about restriction. A Land Bank was recommended to give advances against crops. Every effort was necessary to retain the labour forces and encourage new industries.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The death of Mr. Walter Wells, of Tottenham, known locally as King Edward's double, was published on the same day as the story of the "re-porter who was mistaken for President Millerand on the racecourse of Baginbois-de-l'Orne." King Edward had several "doubles"; or perhaps it would be more correct to say that there were several people who prided themselves on being his "double." One of these was a Scottish laird; another was the late Arthur A. Becket, of "Punch"; and a third was the Marquis of Hertford, whose resemblance, however, diminished with the passing of years.

The village blacksmith's daughter who has married the Master of Kinloss comes into a family which has made something of a hobby of collecting and hyphenating surnames. The first Lord Kinloss was a Bruce, but the present Baroness (mother of the bridegroom) was nee Temple-Nugent-Brydger-Chandos-Grenville, and has since acquired the name of Morgan (before the line has had many genealogical adventures and vicissitudes, and the authorities are not agreed as to whether the present holder of the title is the eighth or the eleventh.

BASEBALL'S FATE.

A Plea for Bigger Sports Grounds.

Quite a number of local people have been wondering what has happened to the enthusiasm spirit with which the game of baseball was played on the Happy Valley ground a short time ago. A *Hongkong Telegraph* representative has been making a few enquiries and he learns that the organisers of the game are labouring under disadvantageous circumstances over which they have no control.

The leaders of the local team made application to the Government some time ago for the allotment of a permanent ground and when the Recreation Grounds Committee came to consider the matter they found that they could only allot a small triangular piece of ground situated between the Hongkong Football Club's ground and the Craigengower Club. This was found to be just large enough for a diamond to be drawn but the "out-field" would have to encroach on the grounds abutting. The Committee felt, therefore, that they could only allow play to take place on Sundays, and the organisers of the local team were informed to that effect. No other ground was available, although the Government had given the application their best consideration. Local baseball players feel that, with no day set apart for practice, it is rather a useless proposition trying to arrange matches for Sundays, although the majority of the team would be quite willing to play on such a day. It is felt that until such time as the Football Club have finished with their ground for the season it would be better to let the game drop.

We understand that the Government is prepared to consider granting the baseball players any available and suitable plot of ground they might manage to

select over at Kowloon, but here again the question of accommodation has been found a difficult one. It was at one time hoped that room would be found in the Sookunpo Valley, but the military football teams and others who have been granted playing rights find that they require the ground all the time.

We cannot help thinking it is a pity that merely for want of room Hongkong has had to forego the pleasures it had anticipated in connection with the ball game. It is well-known that in connection with the Victoria Recreation Club there was mooted the possibility of forming a permanent baseball team, and the two teams in Canton were looking forward to playing a series of matches and returns with the locals. With each succeeding year the Recreation Grounds Committee is finding it harder and harder to accommodate the many sports teams and Clubs which make application for grounds and the time has surely come when the Government should give its earnest consideration to the problem of making more space available. It has been suggested from more than one quarter, we believe, that the eventual playing fields of the Colony will have to be located at the foot of the hills on the Kowloon peninsula where there is plenty of land waiting to be levelled off. When the scheme of Kowloon motor buses was planned it was borne in mind that such a project might eventuate, but now the scheme has been squashed it is a little difficult to see how transportation could be rendered easy, even supposing the Government decided to mark off a large area of land and make it suitable for playing purposes.

The question of adequate accommodation for sports purposes is one that our Unofficial Members of the Council might well raise at the forthcoming Council meeting when the Budget estimates for this year are being discussed.

Between Ourselves

By Robt. MacWhirter.

The bannister o' life is full of splinters but it's only when ye begin to slide over quick that ye're apt to get one of them into you. I can see now that I struck a bit of a snag on Saturday when it came to shooting out my neck on the subject of dancing. And me thinking all the time that I was doing fine, backing up the new kind o' jigging and putting the kibosh generally on the *ne plus ultra* national kind o' foot work. Evidently something went wrong wi' the works somewhere for it seems I made a mistake, if "Teacher's" letter last night is meant to be taken seriously. But what's the odds anyway? If some folks never make mistakes lots of us would have little cause to pride ourselves on our cleverness. But I know when I'm beaten. I've aye said that it's only when a man admits he's a chump that he begins to acquire wisdom. No, that I'm just altogether down and out for ye know, but I will admit nevertheless that as often as no, ignorance is the inspiration of argument. For instance now, it's aye been a moot point wi' me whether love is an asset or a liability and—but that's neither here nor there the now, and what's more forbye, "Teacher" is maybe no' interested in that subject anyway.

Turning to her letter (for I take it only a "her" would have stayed away from the Kirk on a Sunday to tick me off like you) let me be among the first to agree that I need correcting. At times nobody needs it more. But ye've got to show me all the same, I canna say about Shanghai but of Hongkong "Scottish" have no objection to the modern dances. And never have had. I've none myself. Wasn't that just the point o' my article? My dear "Teacher" ye run past yourself in suggesting that because the modern dances were invented in America, Scotsfolk dinna like them. You want to be very careful in this regard. A close mouth catches no midgees and let me remind ye that wars have been started about less. No, no, I don't mind a bit quiet argument but I have very strong objections to this business developing into an international affair.

Now Miss "Teacher" if ye read over my screed again ye'll find that if I had anything to say regarding dancing it was about the dancers and no' the dances. Mind ye, I'm no' sticking when I

make a mistake and if I'm wrong about you "four hundred and ten new steps" I withdraw it at once. You know how hard it is keep count o' a thing like that, especially wi' only one stop watch but if I'm a few steps out on either side I'll be the first to admit it. That's me all over. Aye ready to give in, especially to a lady.

When ye try to dazzle me though, wi' an account o' the last State Ball you leave me cold for between ourselves I don't care a curse what was danced on that occasion. A good jig would kill some o' ye gentry anyway. And I'll no lose any sleep over the discovery that the Fox-Trot is only based on the old English Polka. For to dance the Fox-Trot it isn't necessary to furnish me wi' it's pedigree. What's more forbye for ye to explain to me in four sticks o' 10 pt. type that the new style of dancing is the easiest method ever known leaves me equally indifferent, forbye being bad for your business. Splay feet and an ear like a butter dish are great drawbacks on the part of the most willing pupil. So for ye to tell me how simple the modern dances are is just as unconvincing.

Everything is easy to them that can do them. Just as a simple dress is often the most expensive. Janet summed this up just the other day. Says one of the confirmed tea-drinkers that frequent our house "I always dress as simply as I possibly can." Says Janet wi' a sad sigh "Only wish I could afford it." Frankly I like simplicity myself, even the clever assumption of it as in the case of our modern dancing. But don't ye get trying to pull the wool over your uncle's eyes, my dear. Dancing might be improved "if the little one does one takes seriously" you say. Quite so. In other words beware of the vulgar insidious fallacy that dancing is a medium of enjoyment. In a nutshell, be solemn, hypercritical and *Mae* but never evince the slightest sign that ye're having a good time. It simply isn't done.

Just one other little point my lass and I'm through. I'll bet ye're a better dancer than a business woman or ye'd have signed your name to ye letter. Never forget to get free publicity from the newspapers whenever ye get the chance. That's another thing that isn't done, though no' so simple to get away wi'.

NEXT SATURDAY'S GYMKHANA.

THIS MORNING'S TRAINING TIMES.

(BY "WIRELESS.")

PONY'S NAME.	Distance	1/4 Mile	1/2 Mile	3/4 Mile	1 Mile	1 1/4 Miles	1 1/2 Miles	1 3/4 Miles	Last quarter
Scampdale	1	39.4	1.15	1.43.3	2.30.1	---	---	---	31.3
Neston and Spynie	1	36	1.11	1.45	2.19.1	---	---	---	34.1
Parran	1 1/4	35.2	1.10.2	1.45.2	2.22.2	2.55.2	---	---	32
Tiddleywinks	1 1/4	36.4	1.13	1.46	---	---	---	---	33
Jock	1 1/4	38	1.13	---	---	---	---	---	35
Frampton and Meadow	1 1/4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Monse	1	47	1.33	2.14	2.47.3	---	---	---	33.3
Mountain Bear	1 1/4	35.2	1.09.3	1.43	---	---	---	---	33.2
Lighting	1 1/4	34.2	1.07.2	1.39	---	---	---	---	31.3
Tuckshop	1 1/4	41.2	1.21	1.59.1	2.34	---	---	---	34.4
Misserimus Doleful	1 1/4	33	1.07.1	1.39.3	---	---	---	---	32.1
Beggar King and St.	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Anthony	1	39.2	1.15	1.49.1	2.24.1	---	---	---	35
Quo Vadis	1	42	1.22	2.02	2.37.3	---	---	---	35.3
Bolshevik	1	37	1.11	1.46	2.18.3	---	---	---	33.3
Pawshop and Dandy	1	37	1.12.2	1.47.2	2.18.4	---	---	---	31.2
Child	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Carpenter	1	37.2	1.13.2	1.49.3	2.25	---	---	---	35.2

CHINESE NEWS.

Another Canton Fire

Our Canton correspondent reports that Li Fook-lum's battalion, at present stationed at Chinsan, near Macao, has been ordered to take part in the northern expedition and Commander Ma Ki will bring his forces back from Kwangsi to take up garrison duty. As some of the units in Li Fook-lum's battalion were concerned with the harbour incident at Macao, it is feared that the investigation of that incident will be unavoidably delayed.

President Sun Yat-sen is at present at Wuchow and will proceed to Kweilin on Thursday where a big mobilisation of troops will take place.

A Peking telegram to hand today states that the President has invited Wu Pui-fu to attend to an important meeting in the Palace, in connection with Sun Yat-sen's northern expedition.

A report from the south states that Sun Yat-sen has borrowed a loan of 15 million dollars from Japan on the security of the Provincial Arsenal, and that three millions have already been paid over. Another report states that Sun has despatched a number of Koreans to Hupsh and Chihli to act as military spies.

A Shanghai telegram says that a report from Hankow states that Li Lit-chuen's force has captured Hangchow and that Sun Hunking has retreated to Shengnam. Changsha is in danger.

We take the following from the Canton Times:

Five people were killed and several wounded as the result of a fire which took place yesterday morning in Ying Ching Street, near Wai O Maloo, Canton. The fire started from the Christian Church at 4 a.m. and lasted for nearly five hours before it was under control by the firemen. Five adjoining buildings were burned to ashes.

Prof. Paul Monroe of Columbia University U.S.A. has arrived at Canton. Prof. Monroe is a well-known educationist and is making a tour of important centres of China to investigate the educational conditions of the country. A reception was given to the Professor at the Hotel Asia at the week-end by prominent educationalists in Canton. After the reception, the Professor was taken on a motor car trip visiting the different malloos of the city. He highly praised the rapid improvement of the city during so short a period. He said that he was impressed with the wonderful changes in the city made since his previous visit to Canton in 1917. During the session of the Seventh Educational Conference, Prof. Monroe will no doubt make some interesting addresses to the delegates. A speech to the students and teachers of the city was given by him at the Educational Association and auditorium yesterday afternoon.

According to a telegram from Nanning, Gen. Chan King-rung left Nanning on the 28th for Wuchow, where Gen. Chan will remain for a couple of days before he proceeds for Canton. Gen. Chan is expected to arrive in Canton on the 6th. Inst. Government circles as well as schools and public organizations here are now busily preparing to give Gen. Chan a rousing welcome. A meeting to discuss the arrangements for the reception of Gen. Chan was held at the Governor's Yamen last Thursday, which

was attended by Gen. Tang Heng, Gen. Wong Keong, Mayor Sun Fo, and several other high officers. It was decided that all Government offices and public schools and colleges are to close on that day, and the following day of the arrival of Gen. Chan King-rung. On landing, a grand salute will be given him at the government pier. In the evening, a banquet in his honour will be given by the local officers at the Treasury Building and a lantern parade will take place.

ON THE WATERFRONT.

The Hoosier State at Shanghai.

The Hoosier State—named after the state of Indiana, as all who have read Booth Tarkington's "The Gentleman from Indiana" know—is due to arrive at Shanghai to-day. She is the latest "535" vessel to take her place on the trans-Pacific run and has a full complement of passengers and a full load of cargo.

Passing Through. Messrs. W. E. McKenney and Sydney R. Ambrose of the Chinese Customs have arrived from Shanghai and are proceeding to Australia by the Taiyuan. The former leaves the vessel at Brisbane and the latter at Sydney. The Taiyuan, which was scheduled to leave on November 4, will not leave until November 6.

The Nanking. The China Mail steamer Nanking sailed from San Francisco on October 22. She will leave Hongkong for Singapore on November 23. This will be her last voyage on the Hongkong-Singapore run. She will resume her Hongkong-San Francisco run and the Nile will maintain the Hongkong-Singapore-Java run.

Empress of Asia. The Empress of Asia which left Manila for Hongkong yesterday sailed from Vancouver with 1,200 tons of cargo. She has also a heavy mail-bag and a fairly full passenger list.

Fire Outbreak. The N.Y.K. freighter, Borneo Maru, from Samarang, reports a slight outbreak of fire in her bunker coal which had not quite been extinguished on her arrival in Hongkong.

Cargo. The Borneo Maru from Samarang brought 2262 tons of sugar, candles and general cargo for Hongkong. The Teura Maru brought 1950 tons of coal from Chinwantao.

Quartermaster's Death. The Yue Ying Wa (K.C. Kiddie, master) from Haiphong reports that one of the quartermasters died and was buried at Haiphong.

Challenged The Number. In the Marine Court this morning, before Lieutenant Conway Hake, R.N.R., Chan Wo, the master of a coolie boat was charged with unlawfully carrying eighteen passengers in excess of the number allowed by his licence.

The defendant pleaded guilty but he urged that the number in excess was only seventeen. If he hoped by this plea to gain a mitigation of the sentence he was disappointed, because after Albert E. Carey, L.S.A. 29, had spoken to stopping defendant's boat off Wanchai and finding on board 57 coolies and

six of a crew, though the master's licence allowed only 39 in all, the Magistrate fined him \$10 with the alternative of 14 days' imprisonment with hard labour.

Tenders Wanted. Tenders are invited for repairs to the Government steam launch, Victoria. They must be received by noon on Friday, November 4.

PHILIPPINE STATISTICAL REPORT.

Adverse Trade Balance.

While the total value of exports of the islands for September, 1921, was almost stationary in comparison with that of the same month of last year, the total value of imports during the same month was almost 50 per cent. less than that for the corresponding period of 1920, according to figures given the statistics division of the Philippines bureau of customs. The balance of trade was against the islands in September by P11,301,348 when the country exported domestic products, valued at P15,183,436 only as compared with P25,486,784 worth of imported merchandise for the same period.

In September, 1921, the Philippines exported products to the United States and countries in Europe, valued at P15,183,436 as compared with P15,302,721 for the same period of 1920, or a difference of P317,285, and imported in September of 1921, P26,486,784 worth of foreign merchandise as against P43,537,628 in September, 1920.

In the transportation of foreign and domestic products, the British freight-carrying vessels led in September, having carried P11,915,945 worth of cargo, as compared with P18,091,994, carried in September, 1920. The American merchant ships, which came second, transported products, valued at P8,826,459 for September, 1921, as against P19,074,589 for the corresponding period of last year. For the same period the Japanese cargo carriers booked and transported P3,733,597 worth of foreign and domestic products.

Unprecedented increases were registered in all principal imports for September, 1921, as compared with those of last year. In September, 1921, the islands imported cotton goods, valued at P2,294,968 as against P8,138,406 for the same period of last year. The biggest decline was registered in the importation of iron and steel and their manufactures.

IS YOUR BABY GETTING HIS TEETH?

How Baby's Own Tablets Help.

Every parent knows the worries that come when baby is teething. Many parents have found in Baby's Own Tablets help which seems almost magical at this trying time.

By assisting nature to set wrong conditions right these Tablets promptly ease the pain and bring natural sleep, from which the baby wakes up rested and refreshed. They gently regulate the bowels, cool feverishness, cure infantile indigestion, colic, diarrhoea, colds, expel worms, are guaranteed absolutely harmless to even the youngest infant.

Chemists sell them, also post free, 50 cents the trial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Beach Road, Shanghai.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTTER

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.

From 1st November 1921

"DAISY" \$1.25 per lb.

"DAIRYMAID" 1.15 "

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.

NOTICES.

J. T. SHAW

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A KNOX HAT.

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER.
NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.

Powell Ltd
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BOOTS & SHOES.

The "Saxone" single—aim—one superior quality at a moderate price—this is the secret of "Saxone" success.

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SHOE SPECIALISTS
14, Des Voeux Road.

The style we stock in Black and Brown Calf Oxford Shoes, Patent Leather Lace and also Button Boots, Black Gaiters and Brown Calf Boots—it is a very smart shape.

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Jas. Coultis & Co., Old Tom and Dry
Boord & Son Old Tom and Dry
Booth's No. 1 Old Tom
Plymouth (Coates & Co.)
Bols Dry Gin (London Style)

CALOBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.
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MAKERS, EXPERT TUNERS & REPAIRERS.

Telephone 2127. 94a, Wanchai Road.

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WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

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INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY
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SOLE AGENTS
Holland-China Trading Co
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It supplies 16 needed elements. It is twice as nutritious as meat.

In England and America, millions every morning serve delicious Quaker Oats. Here these savory flakes come packed in tins.

Quaker Oats

Local Agents: J. D. Hutchinson & Co., Hongkong.

LAWYER AND POLITICIAN.

Sketch of the Late Senator Knox's Career.

Mr. Philander Chase Knox has won distinction both as a lawyer and politician. At the age of 42 he was offered the position of Attorney-General by President McKinley, but he was reluctant to abandon his private legal work. When the offer was repeated he accepted, and by the time he was 50 he had the reputation of being the greatest Attorney-General the United States had produced for half a century.

A great trust lawyer, it was expected that on entering official life he would defend the trusts which had formerly employed him. These anticipations proved baseless, for he quickly demonstrated that he regarded the United States as his one and only client. As Attorney-General his best known work was his conduct of the Northern Securities case, which he undertook and won against the most noted lawyers of the country. He also conducted the case against the so-called Beef Trust, with the result that the combination was dissolved. Thenceforth he was known as the "trust buster." What

Mr. Knox regards as his greatest achievement, however, was his work in connection with the purchase of the Panama waterway. Upon him fell the duty of securing a good title to the property of the Panama Canal Company, and he himself undertook the examination of the titles.

When he became Secretary of State in the Taft Cabinet a definite commercial policy was inaugurated and the whole department overhauled and reorganized. Business interests were assisted and foreign markets sought. He had to a marked degree the ability to get at the heart of a problem and set forth simply, lucidly, clearly and in orderly array the essentials of an involved case.

Senator Knox was the leader of the party which opposed the entry of the United States into the League of Nations, and he carried public opinion with him. His endeavours to end the legal state of war with Germany by simple resolution will be well remembered and the peace Treaty recently signed was on the lines of the policy he advocated.

Retiring and studious, he does not rank as a popular personality, but he is efficient in everything to which he sets his hand.

CAMERA NEWS



These photos give some idea as to what Bolshevism in combination with a drouth can do for an otherwise well fed people. The pictures were taken at Baronovitchi, Russia, near the Polish border. The refugees shown came from the interior. The huts in the lower photo were constructed by them of boughs and straw. Here they expect to spend the winter.



Red soldiers on parade under the walls of the Kremlin in Moscow. The Kremlin is on the right. At the left Red workmen are repairing the cathedral of St. Basil. Inset, above, indicates that the reference to the communists as "long haired men and short haired women" is correct. It shows types at the Third Internationals.



Tokyo has its swimming champions, too. In the foreground is Suis Shikuma, queen of the Japanese swimming girls. The others in the picture are also champions in different classes.



Miss Helen Wainwright, 15, of New York, won the fancy diving contest at a swimming meet at Atlantic City recently. She was a member of the American swimming team at the Olympic games.

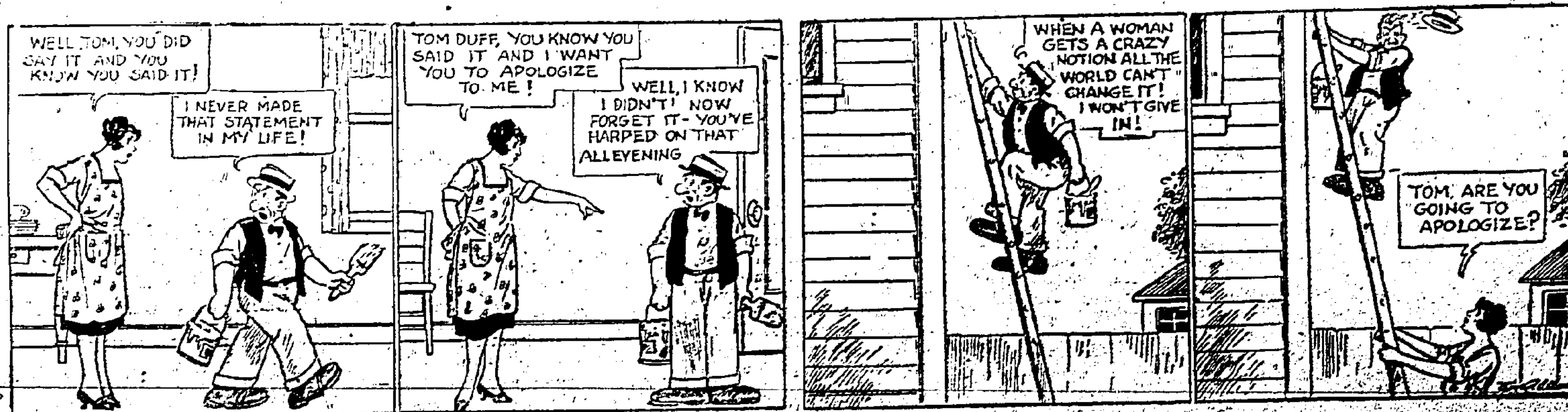


Note the new uniforms of the staff of Trotsky, military dictator of the Bolshevik government. The new helmets of the Trotsky aides have spiked tops that resemble the German officers' helmets.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

What Else Could He Do?

BY ALLMAN



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The Travelers Cheque
Exchange Order

As the originators of the Travelers Cheque, thirty years ago, it has remained to the American Express Company to initiate many improvements in this safe and convenient means of carrying funds in traveling. The latest of these is the

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AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY
HONGKONG.

R. P. BOYCE.

MANAGER.

PORT INTELLIGENCE.

The following shipping and mail intelligence has been corrected to noon to-day—

Vessels Arrived.

Vessel	Agents	From	Mooring
Yue Ying Wa	Chong Yee S. Co.	Haiphong & Haibow	C 43
John Sanderson	Nemaroo	Swatow	B 24
Yuenang	J. M. & Co.	Manila	C 32
Choyang		Shanghai & Swatow	B 13
Comdi. Borneo	M. M. Co.	Amoy & Saigon	C 42
Hanoi	Lapouge & Co.	Haiphong & Port Bayard	Dock
Foo Cheung	Maia	Swatow	C 47
Taihin M.	Struthers & Co.	Wakamatsu	B 49
Torin M.	M. B. K.	Chunwang	A 25
Taura M.	Dodwell & Co.	Samarang	Wharf
Borneo M.	N. Y. K.	K. C. Wan & Macao	C 39
Nam Wah	Sik Hing S. S. Co.	Haibow	C 41
Saichow	Yue Wu	Swatow & Singapore	
Yue Wah	Hung Shun	Manila	

Clearances.

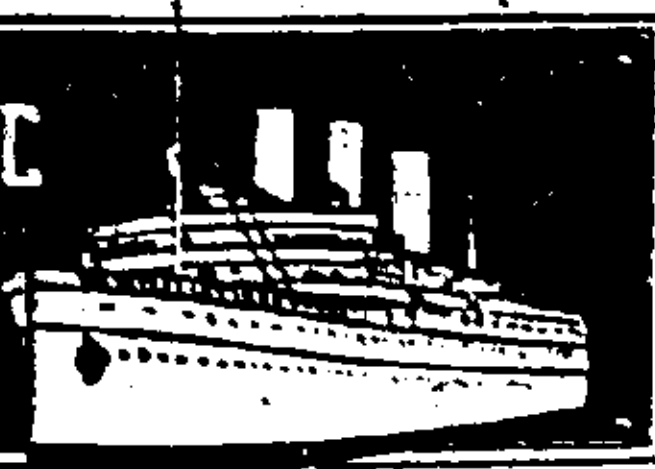
Vessel	Agents	Where Bound	Departure
King On	Chong Yee S. Co.	Swatow	1st Nov.
Hydrangea	Chong Yee S. Co.	San Francisco	1st Nov.
Apus	J. M. & Co.	Haibow & Haiphong	1st Nov.
Kaiping	Sung Kee	Fakhoi & Haiphong	1st Nov.
Hwah Kun	Lapouge & Co.	Port Paracel	1st Nov.
Protetalia	D. L. & Co.	Kuchinotsu & Vancouver	1st Nov.
Haibow	D. L. & Co.	Swatow & Fookchow	1st Nov.
Seyang	B. S.	Swatow & Shanghai	1st Nov.
Taichio M.	Dodwell & Co.	Chunwang	1st Nov.
Phrangang	Nam Yuen	Saigon	1st Nov.
Taura M.	Dodwell & Co.	Swatow & Singapore	1st Nov.
Wa Sun	Pak Hong	Shanghai	1st Nov.
Liunghow	B. S.	Swatow & Singapore	1st Nov.
Paris M.	Sanki & Co.	Saigon	1st Nov.

Impending Departures.

(Compiled from our Shipping Advertisements.)

Vessel	Agents	Destination	Sailing
Haibow	D. L. Co.	Fookchow	1st Nov.
Saiyang	B. & S.	Shanghai	1st Nov.
Lokeang	J. M. Co.	Haibow	1st Nov.
Protetalia	B. & S.	Vancouver	1st Nov.
City of Adelaide	Bank Ltd.	New York	1st Nov.
Kwanchow	B. & S.	Bangkok	1st Nov.
Torin M.	P. & O.	Straits	2nd Nov.
Leeang	Nippon Y. K.	Yokohama	3rd Nov.
Sunkang	J. M. Co.	Swatow	2nd Nov.
Taming	B. & S.	Shanghai	3rd Nov.
Sanning	B. & S.	Haibow	3rd Nov.
Choyang	J. M. Co.	Shanghai	3rd Nov.
Haibow	D. L. & Co.	Swatow	4th Nov.
Yueang	J. M. Co.	Fookchow	4th Nov.
Hogang	J. M. Co.	Manila	4th Nov.
Wakana M.	N. Y. K.	Swatow	4th Nov.
Fookchow	J. M. Co.	Colombo	4th Nov.
Fitan	B. & S.	Swatow	4th Nov.
Huangang	J. M. Co.	Antwerp	4th Nov.
Linan	B. & S.	Sandakan	4th Nov.
Linan	B. & S.	Singapore	4th Nov.
Takelang	B. & S.	Singapore	4th Nov.
Chonan	J. M. Co.	Shanghai	4th Nov.
Chonan	B. & S.	Hainan	5th Nov.
Chonan	J. M. Co.	Yungang	5th Nov.
Chonan	B. & S.	New Chang	5th Nov.

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PACIFIC STEAMER	FROM HONGKONG	DUE VANCOUVER
Empress of Asia	Nov. 10	Nov. 23
Empress of Japan	Nov. 23	Dec. 14
Empress of Russia	Dec. 8	Dec. 26
Empress of Asia	Jan. 5	Jan. 23
Montezuma	Jan. 17	Feb. 11
Empress of Japan	Feb. 3	Mar. 1
Empress of Russia	Feb. 23	Mar. 13

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HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, THE ISLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong	Leave Honolulu
SEIKO M.	20,000	Nov. 15	Nov. 22
SEIKO M.	22,000	Nov. 27	Dec. 4
SEIKO M.	22,000	Nov. 27	Dec. 4

* Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Keelung & Shanghai.
† Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MULLENDO, AERICA & IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AYRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIKO MARU	14,000	November 9th
RAKUYO MARU	17,500	December 13th

For full information regarding passenger, freight, and sailing apply to—
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King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.
Agents at Canton. Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

Operating Far Eastern services for account of the
UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

TO LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO.

"WEST CARMONA" 20th November.

TO SEATTLE & VANCOUVER.

"WEST OROWA" 28th November.

† Also, cargo accepted for Transhipment at San Francisco
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PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

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INCORPORATED IN U.S.A.

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"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

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S.S. CHINA S.S. NANKING

Nov. 6th, at noon Dec. 12th

HONGKONG TO SINGAPORE.

S.S. NANKING

Nov. 23rd

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No. 2161.

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DOLLAR
LINE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE & VANCOUVER.

"Harold Dollar" 22nd November.

FOR VANCOUVER.

"Melville Dollar" 19th December.

FOR NEW YORK.

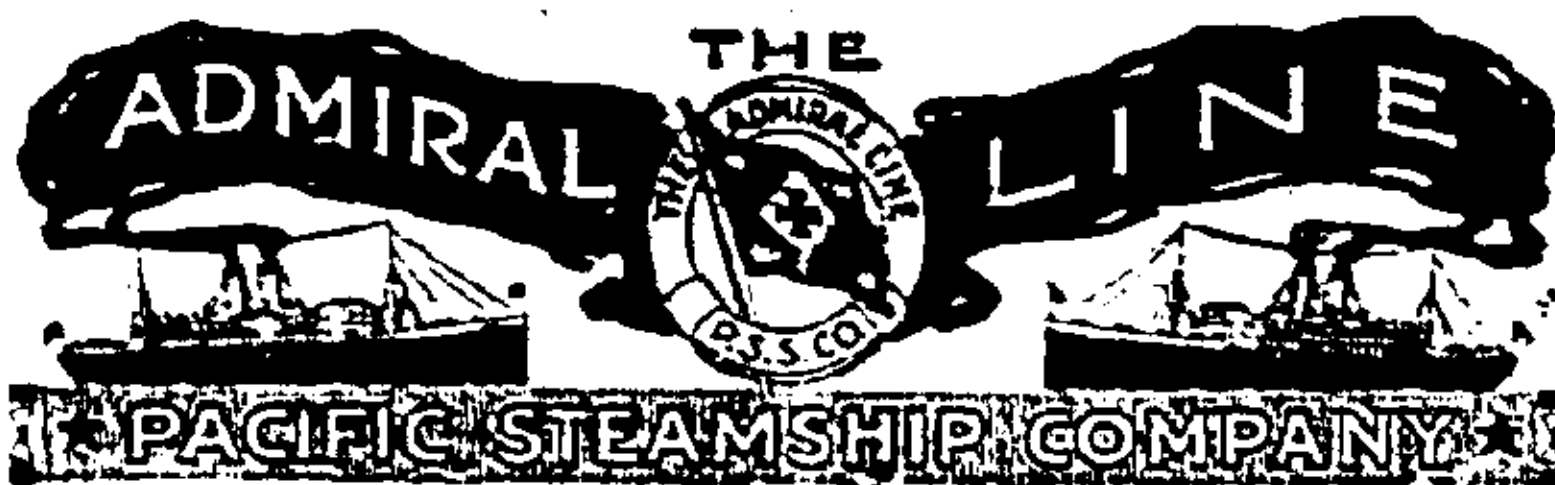
"Melville Dollar" 19th Dec.

"M. S. Dollar" 2nd Jan.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Over Land Common Points in the United States and Canada.

For Particulars and Rates apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING
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795.

Operating following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

PASSENGER & FREIGHT SERVICE.

For VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE.

Calling Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.

From Hongkong	Arrive Seattle
S.S. Wenatchee	Nov. 19. Dec. 9.
Keystone State	Dec. 9. Dec. 30.
Wenatchee	For Manila Nov. 8.

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT.

Calling Manila, Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

S.S. Montague 1st Nov. 1.

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Passengers and Freight Particulars, apply to

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PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

SAIGON—SINGAPORE—BATAVIA

and other JAVA PORTS.

PASSENGERS & FREIGHT

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GLYMONT Sailing Nov. 15.

FREIGHT ONLY.

FOR SINGAPORE—SINGAPORE—JAVA PORTS:

LAKE FARRAR Sailing Nov. 11.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S. BOARD.

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S.S. WEST IVIS Second half of November.

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STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAM-
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Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. & 10 p.m. (Sundays 10 p.m. only)
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. & 5 p.m. (Sundays 5 p.m. only)

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO

STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

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From Macao daily at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. (Sundays at 5 p.m. only)Further information may be obtained at the Company's office,
Union Building, or from Booking Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook &
Son and the American Express Company, Hongkong.

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NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd. & China Mutual S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

Sailings from Hongkong.

"CITY OF ADELAIDE"	via Suez Canal	1st November.
"TYDEUS"	via Suez Canal	13th November.
"KANSAS"	via Suez Canal	25th November.
"KATONA"	via Suez Canal	10th December.

† Calls at Boston if sufficient inducement offers.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

ELECTRIFICATION OF JAPANESE
RAILWAYS.

Plans for the electrification of the Japanese Government Railways are reported to cover 203 miles of track in the Tokyo and Osaka districts, the work to be spread over a period of six years and to involve a power supply of 70,000 k.w.

SHANGHAI COAL MARKET.

Messrs. Wheelock and Co., Shanghai, in their circular of 20th Oct. state:—Japan Coal.—There is nothing fresh to report on this market since last writing as enquiries are still proceeding with a view to ascertaining next year's requirements and we expect it will take some time yet before negotiations materialize.—Fushun Coal.—No change.—Fuchung Anthracite.—No change.—Kaiping Coal.—Very little new business has been transacted during the past fortnight although arrivals and sales under existing contracts have been well maintained. It is not expected that there will be much further buying during the present year, and had deliveries not been restricted by the recent bad weather which has hampered inland navigation, the off-take would have been considerably in excess of former years. The number of steamers now trading in the East absorb a large amount of coal as bunkers whilst Commercial Concerns especially Native continue to increase and swell the demand.

SHANGHAI SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. A. L. Anderson & Co., Shanghai, in their circular of 22nd October state:—The state of stagnation still prevails in the House due to the exceeding tightness of money and the lack of interest evinced by all but the buyers of the soundest investments. Debentures.—There is still a good demand for these, the latest Municipal issue having risen to 2½% premium and the Waterworks Company's debentures to 1½% premium, both with unsatisfied buyers.—Hongkong and Whampoa are wanted at HK\$197½, ex the interim dividend of \$4 paid on 11th instant. Shanghai have ruled slightly easier for cash with sales at 123 for December. New Engineerings are again depressed and contracts have been made for the ordinary issue at 11 for the end of the year, with 4½ cash paid for the preference.—Cotton Mills.—There has been no market in these, only two transactions having been recorded.—Rubbers.—The slight improvement in the price of the commodity has elicited a few more buying quotations, but the prices offered being of the five and ten cent order are unattractive and lead to no result. Kota Bahru. The annual general meeting will be held on the 4th proximo. The five months' working to 30/6/21, plus the cost of liquidating the old Company aggregate Rs. 37,506 62, which is to be carried forward.—Miscellaneous.—Culiyas are wanted at 10. Trans "B" a typographical error last week made our quotation 97½ buyers, instead of 77½ buyers which remains the price. Telephones offer at 94.

NEW SERVICE TO JAVA

China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.

INCORPORATED IN U.S.A.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

BETWEEN SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE,
BATAVIA AND SOERABAYA.

S. S. "NILE"

HONGKONG TO SINGAPORE HONGKONG TO

AND JAVA. SHANGHAI.

November 14th. December 10th.

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports

PRINCE'S BUILDING.

Telephone Passenger Dept. No. 1934.

ICE HOUSE STREET.

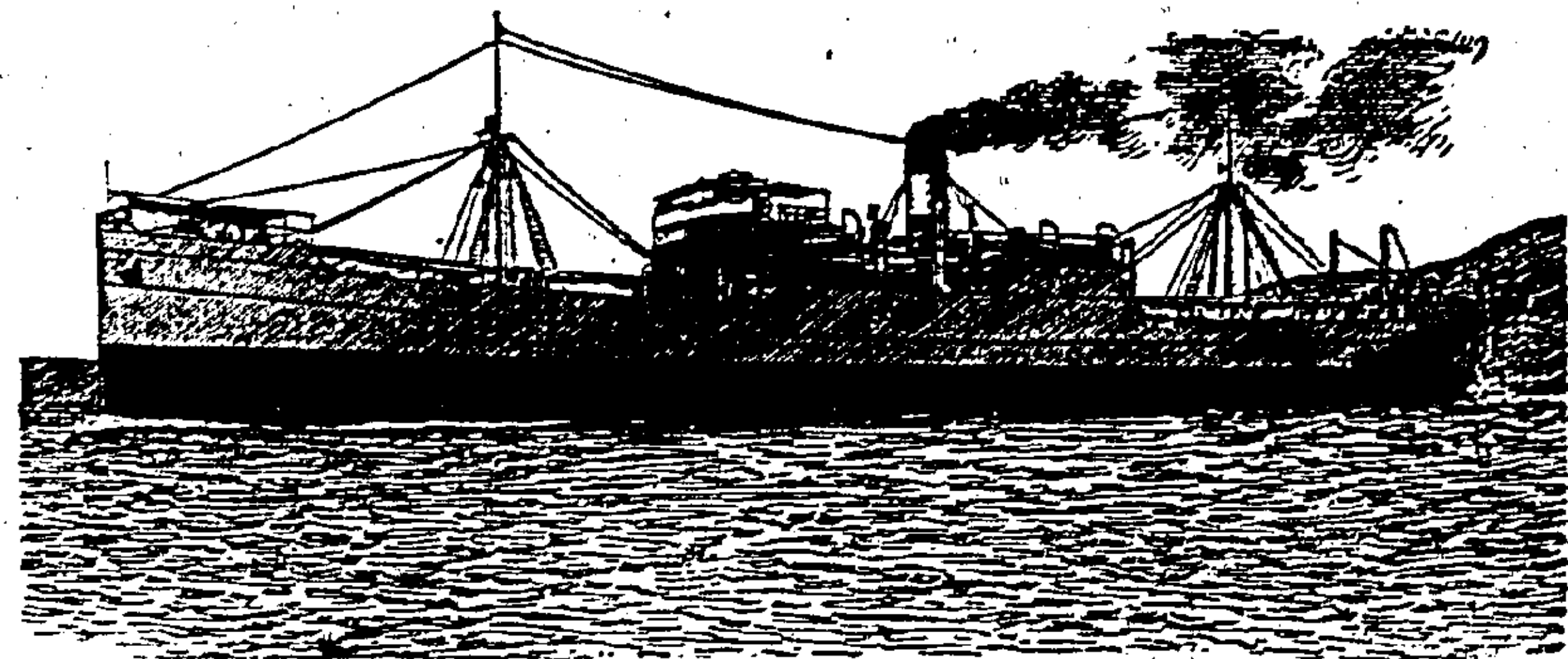
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THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO HONGKONG"

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition Engineering, First and Second Edition

Western Union and Watmans

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers
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S.S. "AMBATIELOS" (ex "WAR TROOPER") 8,240 tons D.W.: 5,195 ton gross

Built and engined by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.

In the order of the British Government.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. DYER, B.S.C., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

TRAFFIC: BRITISH INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, AUSTRALIA, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & OCEANIC PORTS, RED SEA, SOYOT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
KARMA	9,000	13th Nov.	Miles, London & Antwerp
NYANZA	7,000	26th Nov.	Miles, London & Antwerp
LAHORE	5,200	29th Nov.	S'pore, Colombo & B'way

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

TORILLA	5,200	4th Nov.	Calcutta via Straits.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,500	14th Nov.	Melbourne via Manila, Thouray Island, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

LAHORE	5,200	7th Nov.	Shanghai & Kobe.
SOMALI	6,700	9th Nov.	Shanghai & Japan.
ARRATON A.	4,500	9th Nov.	Shanghai & Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passenger Messengers will be under the direct control of the Company's Office in Hongkong on the day previous to sailing.

For "Passage Rates, Freight, etc." apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central. Agents.

N. Y. K.**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via S'hai & Japan ports. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

FUSHIMI MARU (Nagasaki direct) Saturday, 19th Nov., at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU (Calling Manila) Saturday, 3rd Dec., at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU Tuesday, 27th Dec., at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU (Calling Manila) Saturday, 14th Jan., at 11 a.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.ATSUMI MARU Friday, 11th Nov., at 11 a.m.
SHIDZUKA MARU Friday, 25th Nov., at 11 a.m.
HAKONE MARU Friday, 9th Dec., at 11 a.m.
YOKOHAMA MARU Friday, 23rd Dec., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

MATSUYE MARU Wednesday, 23rd November.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES.

KAWAKURA MARU Wednesday 7th December.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU Tuesday, 15th Nov., at 11 a.m.

TANGU MARU Tuesday, 20th Dec., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via PANAMA & CUBAN PORTS.

DELAGOA MARU Friday, 25th Nov.

NEW YORK via SUEZ.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via Cape.

KAWACHI MARU Wednesday, 16th November.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

WAKASA MARU Friday, 4th November.

GENOA MARU Friday, 18th November.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

SANGAI MARU Friday, 11th November.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGU MARU Friday, 18th Nov., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TSUYAMA MARU Thursday, 17th November.

YOKOHAMA MARU Sunday, 20th Nov., at 11 a.m.

LIMA MARU (Calling Nagasaki) Sunday, 20th Nov.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos 292 & 293 K. H. KAMEI, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjilatjap	Java	2nd Nov.	8th Nov.	Java
Tjileboet	Java	4th Nov.	8th Nov.	Java
Tjikembang	Java	4th Nov.	6th Nov.	Java
Hwah Yeh	Java	6th Nov.	6th Nov.	Java
Tjimanock	Java	9th Nov.	13th Nov.	Amoy/S'hai

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING
JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.
NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjilatjap	Java	second half of Nov.	Frisco direct	Frisco direct
Tjileboet	Java	second half of Dec.	Frisco direct	Frisco direct

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.
Telephone No. 1574. York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "WRAY CASTLE"

Sailing about 10th November.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "NIPPON" Sailing on or about the 20th November.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "PERSIA" Sailing on or about 7th November.

S.S. "NIPPON" Sailing the Beginning of December.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to
Sailing from Colombo to South African Ports—

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone 1030.

Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
TAIYUAN	2nd Nov.	6th Nov.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 35.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
FAR EAST/UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

Steamers	Sailing
City of Delhi	15th Nov. London, R'dam, H'burg & Glasgow
City of Glasgow	30th Nov. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE.

City of Manchester	20th Feb. London
City of Simla	Middle Mar. London

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

or to REISS & Co. Canton General Agents.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong.
M.V. "GLENGYLE"	10th November.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"	7th Nov. LONDON, R'DAM & H'BURG.	
"GLENIFFER"	23rd Nov. GENOA, LONDON, R'DAM & HAMBURG.	

Movements are subject to change without notice

For Freight or further particulars please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.AGENTS **THE GLEN LINE, LTD.**

Telephone No. 915, sub-ex. 23 and 366.

COASTAL SHIPPING.**INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
BANGKOK via Swatow	Leesang	Wed. 2nd Nov. at d'light.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Choysang	Thur. 3rd Nov. at d'light.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Fooksang	Thur. 3rd Nov. at 3 p.m.
BANGKOK	Fooksang	Fri. 4th Nov. at d'light.
S'hai & T'au via S'ow	Hopsang	Fri. 4th Nov. at noon.
SANDAKAN	Hingsang	Fri. 4th Nov. at noon.
MANILA	Yusang	Fri. 4th Nov. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Taksang	Fri. 4th Nov. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Yusang	Tues. 8th Nov. at d'light.
KOBE via S'hai & Moji	Kumsang	Wed. 9th Nov. at d'light.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returnings from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

B'NEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers s.s. "HINSANG" & "MAUSANG", both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "Fooksang" will be despatched on or about Thursday, 3rd Nov., at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA. Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Liangchow	2nd Nov. at 10 a.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	Sinkang	3rd Nov. at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tamang	3rd Nov. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	4th Nov. at noon.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	Chennan	5th Nov. at 4 p.m.
CHEFOO & NEWCHANG	Hanyang	5th Nov. at 4 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SPORE	Linan	5th Nov. at noon.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	Szechuen	8th Nov. at noon.
H'HOW, PHOI & H'PHONG	Kailong	13th Nov. at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidst Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'ow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 35.

Hongkong Nov. 1, 1921.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haihong	W. C. Parnmore	TUES. 1st Nov. at 2 p.m.
Haiching	E. Walker	FRI. 4th Nov. at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Regular freight and passenger service between

JAPAN HONGKONG & JAVA.

For Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan.

S.S. SAMARANG MARU Sailing on or about 7th Nov.

For Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.

S.S. BORNEO MARU Sailing on or about 2nd Nov.

For further particulars please apply to—

No. 3, Des Voeux Road Central. K. SUZUKI, Second Floor of Princes Building. Tel. No. 2705, Manager.

THE TRADE SHIP.

Plans of Floating Exhibition.

Considerable progress has been made with the plans for the floating exhibition of British manufactures and industries, the novel enterprise undertaken by a limited company under the name of The British Trade Ship, Limited.

According to present plans, a specially designed ship named British Industry, will set sail from the Thames in the summer of 1923 for the chief ports of the world. She will first proceed to the West Coast of South America, where there will be four ports of call—Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires. She will then sail to South Africa, calling at Cape Town and Durban, and thence to Australia, where the ports of call will be Fremantle, Adelaide, Hobart, Sydney and Brisbane. After proceeding to New Zealand, and calling at Wellington, Lyttelton, and Auckland, the ship will steer north by way of Fiji to Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, and Hongkong. Seven days are allowed for docking and repairs at Hongkong, and on the 33rd day after leaving London the ship is timed to start on her homeward voyage via Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Bataavia, Penang, and Rangoon. In India, the ports to be visited are Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, and on the way home the vessel will make a short stay at Aden, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The itinerary shows that during a voyage of 18 months' duration a distance of 43,000 miles will have been covered and 34 important trade centres visited. The table allows for a stay of from a week to a fortnight at each place, showing a total of 348 days during which the exhibition will be open. In mapping out the voyage, care has been taken to reduce sea passages to a minimum. Trade centres will, therefore, be visited according to their geographical relationship, and the cruise has been arranged that the voyage to India and the Far East will not coincide with the period of the south-west monsoon. Arrangements will be made for forwarding fresh samples to meet the ship at any particular spot, so keeping the exhibition both up to date and appropriate to the countries visited. Thus it will be possible to change the exhibits at the last port of call in each continent. For instance, at Buenos Aires the exhibits for South America may be landed and replaced by others more suited to the Cape.

DESIGN OF THE SHIP.

This British trade ship will be specially constructed for the purposes of an exhibition, and from the engines to the fittings and furniture will herself be an exhibit of British workmanship at its best. She will be of 20,000 gross tonnage, and in her internal arrangements will differ from any ship that has ever been launched. There will be eight decks, four of which will be devoted to the exhibition proper. On the other decks, besides numerous cabins set apart for trade representatives, there will be a large reception hall, with the principal exhibition offices, an inquiry bureau, a bank, an insurance office, interpreters' offices, telephone exchange, writing rooms, and cloak rooms grouped round it. Opening out of the entrance hall is a restaurant capable of seating 500 persons. A reception and ball room, with domed roof extends nearly the whole length of the boat deck. A cinema, which can be used for exhibition purposes and for showing processes of manufacture, is installed at one end.

The design of the ship is the production of Sir W. Hunter, and Wigham Richardson, Limited, whose chairman, Sir G. B. Hunter, is vice-chairman of the British Trade Ship, Limited. Earl Grey is its chairman, and among the directors are the Duke of Northumberland, Commander R. W. Day, Major G. P. D. Nixon, Sir Maxwell Hicks, Mr. J. W. Beaumont Pease, Mr. Noel E. Peck, Mr. T. E. Thirlway, and Mr. Edmund Hill, general secretary of the Federation of British Industries.

THE TOWER BRIDGE.

The Tower Bridge, London, is now in process of redecoration. For the next six months a hundred men will be at work, which will be carried on day and night practically without a break. It is estimated that more than 100 tons of lead paint alone will be used and that the total cost, including extensive repairs that are necessary, will approach £100,000.

